

WOMEN screamed and clawed at each other in an effort to view the remains of Rudolph Valentino, screen idol who died young, because he loved too well and ate none too wisely, according to moralists and chiropractors. It is rumored that the "shelt" was fed on poison but the rumor is not authenticated. The chiropractors don't care anyhow. There is no doubt that Valentino was given a dose of ham and eggs. That's snuff to kill anybody. We still cling to the belief that a paucity of ham and rather than a superfluity, is the more fatal of the two evils to the working-class.

RATHER thoughtful of John Doe to bring his co-makers along when he repaired to a Pittsburgh, Pa. bank to make a two-thousand-dollar touch. John—his real name is gone up in smoke—wrapped a neat little bomb under his arm and when the clerk indicated that he would not hand over the required sum without a little investigation the borrower, as borrowers will, got peeved.

HE dropped the black bag in which the bomb rested on the floor, then gave it a vicious kick. The rest is history. So are the borrower and a special policeman. The only explanation that can be made of the strange action is, that Mr. Doe may have mistaken the bank for the headquarters of a republican senatorial candidate and himself for a registered voter.

THIS great city of ours, which we must like whether we like it or not, is becoming famous for the grand manner. A Briton who has been visiting this country decided to augment his income by reflecting in print on our comportment. He does not like New York. Who would, after smelling the odors of Chicago? In the big eastern city, the people are nervous, excitable and rude. Here, it is quite possible to get popped off by a bored sumner, but he will offer to light your cigarette before relieving you of a dreary existence. That's the difference between the culture of the new-rich of the husky west and the shop-worn gentility of the effete east.

I NEVER needed a whiff of ammonia so badly as after reading "Behind the Scenes of the Great Strike" by Hamilton Fyfe, editor of the London Daily Herald, official organ of the British Trade Union Congress. A more nauseating concoction never emerged from a printing press. Space does not permit me to delouse the abortion from cover to cover, but here is a sample from the hokum case: On the morning of May 5th, when the first issue of the British Gazette appeared, a worker anxious to see something done by the T. U. C. in the way of counter-propaganda, called at Fyfe's house at five o'clock in the morning with a copy of the Gazette.

THE august editor's anger can be imagined better than described. Here was the first number of the first exclusively official organ ever published by the British government, brought to his door by a worker who had no official position, but rendered what he was thinking a service to the workingclass movement by bringing the paper to the attention of one he felt was in a position to influence action.

YET this intellectual pothery shut the door on the worker and went back to bed cursing his disturber. To quote Mr. Fyfe: "I suppose it was all done out of enthusiasm for the cause, but the ASS might have given us credit for knowing about the Gazette and making preparations to oppose it." Is it any wonder the general

## CHICAGO TO HEAR STORY OF SEVEN-YEAR COMMUNIST STRUGGLE

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will tell the story of the organization and the seven years' struggle of the Communist Party in the United States in a speech at Freehof Singing Society Hall, 3837 West Roosevelt Rd., Wednesday, September 1, the seventh anniversary of the organization of the Communist Party.

The convention in which the Communist movement took organizational form in this country were held in Chicago beginning Aug. 31, and Sept. 1, 1919. On August 31, that part of the left wing of the socialist party which was still within that organization split away and organized the Communist Labor Party. On Sept. 1 the convention of the Communist Party of America opened in the "Smolny Institute" on Blue Island Ave. Those two conventions mark the birth of the organized Communist Party of which the Workers (Communist) Party is the successor.

## A. F. OF L. HEAD SEES AND LAUDS SCHOOL FOR WAR

### C.M.T.C. Makes Troops and Strikebreakers

By T. P. LEWIS.  
FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Aug. 26.—When President Green and other members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor visited Plattsburg, N. Y., a week ago for a five-day stay at the invitation of the secretary of war, they saw a military camp in which hundreds of lads between 17 and 24 years old were being drilled in regular army style with regular equipment and under the command of regular army officers.

At least that is what the writer is seeing today and he is at the moment of writing looking out on a city of army tents exactly like that at Plattsburg Camp. The guns are the same, there is the same martial air about the environment, the same sharp commands ring out and there is the same tramping of hundreds of rooky feet shod for the first time in heavy army boots. It is bona fide training for war and no mistake. And all these things the leaders of the American Federation of Labor have praised in the highest terms. More than that, they have pledged themselves to aid the spread of these training grounds for cannon fodder and strikebreakers.

Like Lost War Days.  
They are nothing less than that. It was strange indeed that President Green after being conducted on several tours of inspection at Plattsburg by Major General Summerall himself (he may succeed Gen. Hines as chief of staff of the army) overlooked this fact. Perhaps it was concealed or perhaps the brother was momentarily blind. But if Plattsburg is anything like Fort Sheridan, and there is no reason to suspect otherwise, then Brother Green watched lads in training wit almost as much intensity as he must have seen them in his own state at Chillicothe, O., training for the last war.

1,668 Boys.  
There are 1,668 lads in training at Fort Sheridan. They are supposed to be over 17 years old. I saw dozens of boys with guns on their shoulders today who were certainly younger than that. I got the impression that the vast majority of the so-called "citizen soldiers" are not citizens; that is, they are not yet at the voting age. A few I was able to snatch a word with were high school students. They are organized into companies. Their tents are laid out in streets, with a company to a street, just as in a regular army camp. Their equipment is identical with that of infantrymen. This was not only patent to look at them, but the bulletin board of every company contains a printed list of articles that each boy should possess. This includes everything from hat-band to cartridges.

Different Classes.  
There are various classes. It depends on how many summers you have attended camp which company you are assigned to. And the amount of special military training you get also depends on this. There are four classes, Basic, Red, White and Blue, corresponding to consecutive years of the four-year course. As you get along in your training you get less and less "physical training" and lessons in "Citizenship" and more "military tactics" and drill. When you have

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C. E. Ruthenberg was elected the national executive secretary of the Communist Party of America by its first convention. He was previously one of the leaders of the left wing within the socialist party. Comrade Ruthenberg knows the life and struggle of the party from intimate contact and participation in all its phases.

"Seven years of the Communist Party of America" will be the subject of Ruthenberg's speech, which will not only cover the facts about the history of the party, but the development of its policies and its inner progress in becoming really a Communist Party.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of Section 4, of the Chicago organization. It will be made the means, not only of bringing the history of the party before the members and workers generally, but also to rally back to the party those who have not registered in the reorganization and to win new members.

## Pres. Green Saw at Plattsburg

### Green and Colleagues Inspecting Plattsburg



Here we see from left to right, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, James Wilson, seventh vice-president of the A. F. of L. and president of the Pattern Makers' Union, and Major Peter J. Brady, an officer in the New York national guard and former president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York and now president of the Federation Bank, inspecting the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., on the invitation of Secretary of War Davis. Green and his colleagues of the A. F. of L. executive council expressed themselves as being entirely pleased with the military training that lads between 17 and 24 years of age undergo in these camps and pledged themselves to work for the spread of these institutions.

## Learn the Truth About Mexico Tonight

### MEXICAN CONSUL TO ANSWER POPE AT TURNER HALL

#### Labor Party Congress Will Defy Rome

Chicago workers will tonight hear from the lips of President Calles' consular representative in this city the answer of the Mexican government to the latest papal letter calling upon Catholics in Mexico to continue the rebellion.

North Side Turner Hall, 320 North Clark Street, where the Mexican consul will speak to a Hands-Off Mexico mass meeting under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperial League, will open its doors at 7 p. m.

Consul Luis Lupian gives the lie newspaper reports that President Calles has in any way conceded the demands of the church.

"The clergy knows it is defeated," says Senator Lupian. "That is the meaning of its recent maneuvers. President Calles, however, merely told the clericals that there were no terms to be had for them but unconditional surrender. He told them they must obey the law and that all they could do about it was to appeal to the Mexican congress for an amendment to the revolutionary constitution of 1917, under which the anti-clerical regulations have been issued."

The make-up of the Mexican congress to which any petition for amendment of the constitution would have to be submitted is not generally appreciated in the United States. Elections to the lower and upper house were held a few months ago with the result that the labor party and its allies scored an overwhelming victory. Inasmuch as these elements, dominant now in the Mexican congress, have proclaimed themselves solidly against the church in the present struggle there is not the slightest likelihood that there will be any change in the constitution. President Calles has merely told the clerics they might appeal from the revolution to the revolution.

A representative of the All-America Anti-Imperial League declared yesterday that the conference between Secretary of State Kellogg and Ambassador James R. Sheffield, recently returned from Mexico, gives particular significance to tonight's Hands-Off Mexico mass meeting.

"Unless," he declared, "American workers are alive to the multifarious dangers of the situation they may soon find their country in diplomatic controversy again with Mexico—a controversy which could be nothing else but a direct assault against the sovereignty of our Latin neighbor."

On the platform tonight with Senator Lupian will be Murray E. King, managing editor of the American Appeal; Carl Haessler, director of the Federated Press, and William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER. Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperial League (United States section) will be chairman.

### PRESIDENT GREEN'S HOST AT PLATTSBURG MAY BE NEW ARMY CHIEF-OF-STAFF



Major-General Chas. E. Summerall.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor and members of the executive council of that body were the guests of Major General Summerall of the United States Army when they visited Plattsburg training camp to inspect the Citizens' Military Training Camp in operation there. He is mentioned to succeed General Hines as chief-of-staff of the United States Army when the latter retires soon.

Fine Newsboys.  
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26.—Four Los Angeles newsboys today must pay a fine of \$100 for selling a San Diego newspaper containing an allegedly obscene editorial dealing with the disappearance of Alvin Karpis and his hor story of having been kidnapped for \$500,000 ransom.

### Liner Loses Propeller.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Ferret liner Espagne, bound from Havana to Havre, which went on the rocks off Coruna, Spain, today and lost a propeller is now being towed to dry dock. None of 1,000 passengers aboard suffered injury.

### CANTONESE ARMY CLOSE TO WU PEI-FU'S BASE AND PRESSING ONWARD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.—It is reported that the Cantonese armies of national liberation are making continuous progress against the allied army of Wu Pei-fu who is being closely pressed in the Yangtze valley.

The Cantonese, commanded by Tang Seng-chi, has captured Yochow and is advancing on Wuchang, on the southern bank of the Yangtze river across from Hankow, the military headquarters of Wu Pei-fu.

### W. K. BILLINGS GREETED I. L. D. 2ND CONFERENCE

#### Mooney's Partner Sends Message from Prison

The first letter of greetings to the coming second annual conference of International Labor Defense to be held in this city on September 5 and 6 has just been received from a world known class war prisoner, Warren K. Billings.

#### Framed With Mooney.

Billings was framed up originally with Tom and Rena Mooney and Israel Weinberg following the San Francisco preparedness day parade bombing, and he and Tom Mooney are now serving life sentences for a crime of which the civilized world today recognizes they are completely guiltless.

#### Labor Needs I. L. D.

Billings writes from prison in Re-ness, Calif.:

"Dear Comrades:  
"The organization a year ago of America's first representative Labor Defense body fulfilled a need that many of us have felt for some time and when I read in The DAILY WORKER of the resolutions that had been passed at that conference I knew that the organization that a few of us had visualized had at last been launched. The year's work and the results achieved have more than convinced me that International Labor Defense is the organization that labor has always needed and now that we have the organization it is only necessary to continue to live up to the resolutions to which we are already dedicated and to perfect our organization to its utmost utility.

"To do this it is necessary that we should have the entire and solid support of the organized labor and liberal movements and it is my belief that it is toward this end that we should constantly strive during the coming year. Every labor union and organized body of the proletariat should be kept informed of the work of International Labor Defense and should be invited to participate in the work and to be duly represented in the organization and every liberal thinker, of no matter what philosophy, should be invited to become an individual member and an active worker in the cause.

"Those of us who are unfortunately in prison and thus restrained from active participation in the work appreciate the efforts of International Labor Defense more than I can tell you in these few lines.

"Fraternally yours,  
(Signed) "Warren K. Billings."

## SYRIAN REBELS OPEN NEW DRIVE AGAINST FRENCH; HAVE NEW LEADER

BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 26.—The Syrian rebels have opened a new campaign against the French protectorate which appears to have widespread ramifications. The leader of the new revolt is Sultan Atrash. He has called to his colors all Syrian tribesmen over twenty years old.

## COAL MINERS URGE NEGOTIATIONS AS STRIKE-BREAKING BY BRITISH MINE OWNERS SUFFERS COLLAPSE

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

LONDON, August 26.—The striking coal miners' executive, thru A. J. Cook, secretary, has sent a request to Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, minister of labor in charge of the coal strike situation in the absence of Premier Baldwin, to bring the mine owners and the miners' executive together in new negotiations.

Sir Arthur is in Scotland, but is expected to reach London in a few hours and arrange a meeting at once. The government, however, is reported to have taken the stand of the mine owners and will demand that the miners' union bring in concrete proposals for settlement which will compromise their previous stand against the longer day and reduced wages.

#### Strikers Do Not Return.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—In spite of the full assistance of the government, which has rushed hundreds of special police to Nottingham and Derbyshire districts, the mine owners admit that no miners have returned to work. The police are rushing about looking for "violence," but can find but little remotely resembling a sign of what is known in the capitalist mind as "disorders."

The miners' union has been doing a thoro job of peaceful mass demonstrations by both men and women, mass picketing of all exits and entrances, and a methodic house to house canvassing to educate the stragglers that the trick compromise move of the mine owners means no ultimate good to the miners, whose only hope lies in solidly standing together.

#### Government Asks Strike-Breaker.

The only violence reported is that of the police, who club isolated pickets and intimidate small groups of strikers without regard to what the miners are doing or not doing. It is plainly a case of strike-breaking by the government. Yesterday six strikers were clubbed by these police at Slapstone. Similar police violence took place at Wavop.

In some instances the deserters are made to understand the odium in which they are held by their fellow-workers by chalk marks on their houses—"A scab lives here," and similar signs. Sometimes a rope is tied to the scab's front door and the other end tied firmly to the doorknob of the adjoining neighbor's door, so that the scab finds he has to go out the window if his dark hovel affords such a luxury, or stay inside until someone lets him out.

## JOSEPH MANLEY EXPIRES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN FALL FROM BUILDING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Joseph Manley, former member of the Workers (Communist) Party, died yesterday as the result of internal injuries sustained in a fall from a building in Brooklyn August 24, upon which he was employed as an iron worker.

Manley, a former organizer for the Iron Workers' Union, was secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party organized in Chicago in 1923 and for a time was eastern district organizer of the Trade Union Educational League. He leaves a wife, Sylvia, and a daughter, Beatrice, 5.

The funeral will be held on Saturday, August 28, at 3 p. m. from the Daniel McLean funeral parlors at 57th street and Lexington avenue.

## FASCIST GUARD WITHDRAWN FROM VALENTINO BIER

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—No longer able to continue with their publicity stunt, New York fascists have been forced to withdraw the so-called guard of honor that they chose to watch at the bier of Rudolph Valentino, ostensibly on instructions from the fascist council in Italy. The withdrawal of the black-shirted watchers who stood next to the body all day yesterday came after protests poured into the office of George Ullman, Valentino's manager who is handling the arrangements for the funeral.

#### Rudy Was Anti-Fascist.

It is known that Valentino was decidedly anti-fascist, particularly after demonstrations staged against him by

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## A. F. OF L. CHIEFS COLD TO WATSON-PARKER BILL

### Oppose Its Spread to Other Industries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Organized labor favors a reduction of working hours and is opposed to the extension of the principles of the Railroad Labor Board, with indirect government supervision over strikes and labor disputes, according to the leaders who had luncheon with President Coolidge a few days ago.

They came from Plattsburg, where they had been inspecting the Students' Military Training Camp preparatory to going to a meeting of the council of the American Federation of Labor in Montreal.

#### Coolidge For It.

The administration has advocated the application of the same principles to the anthracite coal industry and to all other industries dealing with public necessities.

William Green, president of the Federation, while declining to oppose directly the principle for the adjustment of disputes in other industries, declared "It is not practicable to extend the system to other industries." Others in the party asserted that labor was opposed to the plan chiefly because of the government supervision thru the board, which had power to exert public pressure on the employees.

#### No Agreement Likely.

If organized labor continued in this attitude, it was pointed out, there might be no agreement reached by the operators and miners for the formation of a plan similar to the Railroad Board to settle wages and other disputes in the hard coal industry.

## SPEED UP EFFORT TO RENEW SOVIET-U. S. RELATIONS

### 8 U. S. Firms Have Been Given Concessions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Soviet Union has launched a new campaign to speed up trade relations with the United States for the purpose, it is said, of convincing business interests they should support a future plea for American recognition.

#### Negotiations Continue.

The Soviet concessions committee, according to information received here today, has announced that negotiations are under way to persuade the Aluminum Company of America, in which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is heavily interested, to build an aluminum factory in Russia and develop bauxite deposits.

Eight American firms have been granted concessions in Soviet Russia. American manufacturers also are being warned thru the Russia information bureau that Russian industries are in the hands of a few great state trusts and the foreign firms which establish a market while these trusts are young will reap the benefit of future expansion.

#### Uruguay Recognition.

The Soviet Union also is conducting a campaign among South American republics for recognition and has already obtained it from Uruguay.

Reports that Soviet officials would soon inform the United States the Kerensky regime debt will be recognized are regarded as without foundation here. Instead, officials here believe, Russia is looking forward to the time when growing commercial relations will lead to a mutual desire to resume diplomatic relations.



## A. F. OF L. HEAD SEES AND LAUDS SCHOOL FOR WAR

### C.M.T.C. Makes Troops and Strikebreakers

(Continued from page 1)

finished your course you become a part of the reserve forces of the United States army.

This, by the way, renders you liable to call in emergencies. It is not infrequently that "emergencies" mean strikes. The same lads that I am watching today and that President Green and his colleagues saw at Plattsburg may, in the not far distant future be called on "in emergency" and commanded to fire on strikers organized in the American Federation of Labor.

#### Learning To Shoot.

And in four years' time with thirty days every summer of the kind of training they get they will be able to shoot with enough accuracy to decimate a picket line in short order. As I passed a tent today I overheard a conversation. Several lads were sitting on their bunks talking over the target practice they had this morning. One of them boasted, "I made a forty on the slow and a twenty-two on the rapid fire today, not bad, eh?" He was not more than sixteen years of age.

Here comes a squad. They are first year men. They march a little unsteadily and their guns are not comfortable on the shoulders. They approach a sentry. He presents arms. The "officer," a student perhaps in his second or third year, salutes and steps up to him with a clicking of heels. He gives the command in sharp tones. As the sentry falls into line another lad takes his place and the squad passes on with the "officer" feeling very important and the other lads trying to make themselves feel like real soldiers. And in time they will succeed. For the first year or so they play at being soldiers. When they finish the course they are disciplined troops.

A Dissenter.

Not that all the lads are taken in. For example, a half hour ago I stopped to chat with a "sentry." He was a slender kid who said he worked in a garage. It is hot today. "This is a — of a — of a job," he said. "Up and down, up and down. I want to go swimming." He rather hinted he might not come to the camp next year.

But most of the boys are not like that. And the fact is, the plans of the War Department call for enough sport and sufficient ease of discipline the first year to get as many as possible of them to come again. It is very easy to see the difference in routine and command between the "basic" recruits and the "red" or the "white."

The Army Game.

The bugle blows evening inspection. "First platoon out," cries a rooky non-com. His call is echoed down the "street" and the boys roll out of their bunks, grab their rifles and fall in. The company officer trues the lines, assisted by several rookies. He looks

Don't Miss The Special 7th Anniversary (of the American Communist movement) Issue Of The DAILY WORKER WITH UNUSUAL ART WORK AND SPECIAL FEATURES IN The New Magazine Supplement

SATURDAY, AUG. 28

ORDER NOW a bundle of the Special Labor Day Issue—Sept. 4th, at 3½ cents a copy.

## QUEEN OF ROMANIA MAY HAVE TO BURN HER WAY ON UNITED STATES TOUR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Queen Marie of Roumania will be shown all the courtesy due the head of a friendly state during her proposed tour of the United States, but she will pay her own way.

Officials who have considered just how the royal visitor should be treated were said today to have decided that no obligation rests upon the government to become an official host. The Wilson administration would not treat a royal guest this way, it is pointed out, particularly a queen.

sharply at the rifles. It is getting near the end of the thirty days and they are supposed to have mastered the art of cleaning the weapons. With their left hands they take the magazines out of the guns. The officer, a second lieutenant, passes down the back of the line and looks sharply into the bore of each gun—for dirt. The regular army came from start to finish.

I learn that for the past week the "soldiers" have been rehearsing for a rousing field day on next Saturday the principle feature of which will be a sham battle. Howitzers will roar, trench mortars will spit fire, and the rat-a-tat of machine guns will sound in chorus with volleys from 1668 rifles in the hands of boys. There will be an "enemy," the post cavalry and artillery companies will co-operate and the regulars will show the rookies how. Airplanes will fly overhead to direct the artillery fire and silver sabered officers will plot the battle and direct the lines as in Flanders.

#### Heating Them Up.

This event will serve two purposes. It will heat up the blood of the lads and it is good publicity. It is important not to forget that the Citizens' Military Training Camps are still in their infancy. They are only six years old. The program of the War Department is far more ambitious than this year's enrollment of only fifty odd thousand "citizen soldiers" for the entire nine army corps areas would indicate. The appropriations from congress are getting bigger every year and the enrollments and graduations into the reserve forces will get bigger every year. This program needs publicity therefore.

On a bulletin board next the orderly tent of "Citizens' Company C" I saw a letter signed Capt. Patrick Henry, "publicity officer." It instructed all officers of the C. M. T. C. to themselves write to their home paper editors telling of "camp life" and to get ALL the boys to send letters to editors. But the latter must be sent to the publicity officer for forwarding. Perhaps the letters will need a little editing.

#### Reminiscent.

As I leave the camp the companies are marching, four abreast, aluminum mess-kits in hand, to their places at the long tables to eat army fare for the third time today. The most outstanding impression I take away with me is my inability to separate the scenes I saw from memories of the time, in 1917, when I witnessed companies of raw recruits being whipped hastily into shape for shipment to the big imperialist slaughter.

President Green said the camps make men. I am more than ever convinced that they make only soldiers.

## Protests Force Black Shirts to Quit Watch

(Continued from page 1)

and boycotting of his pictures authorized by fascist when it became known in Italy that he intended to take out United States naturalization papers, which he did last year.

The reason for closing the mortuary where Valentino's body lay was given by Ullman. "I knew it would have been Valentino's wish that the public be allowed to see him in death."

#### Laughed and Giggled.

"But I had no idea the public would act as they did. When I came to the chapel last night, thru the surging crowds, it struck me that the way many of the people were acting was a disgrace. Many women and girls were laughing and giggling. They even giggled as they entered the room where Valentino lay. Some of the men, you would think, were going to a picnic or a three-tinged circus."

"It was a shock to me. I couldn't do anything else but stop it." The funeral services Monday, Ullman said, will be as simple as it will be possible to make them. He wants no demonstrations, if he can help it.

## LANDIS CROWD PLACES GUNMEN IN LOOP STRIKE

### Bricklayers Continue; Steel Work Stopped

The strike on the twenty-two story office building at 100 West Monroe St. shows that there is not sufficient solidarity and co-operation on the part of some of the building trades workers to thoroughly prevent work on jobs which the Chicago Building Trades Council desires to strike.

The structural and ornamental iron workers, the electricians, steam fitters and elevator workers are off solid. No steel is going up at all. All building laborers belonging to the union are striking, but there are a couple of dozen non-union laborers observable, trucking material about on the ground floor, and cleaning up, under the "protection" of almost as many police and special guards.

The Bricklayers & Stone Masons' Union is not striking. Union bricklayers are slowly raising the walls, which are now a little above the fifth floor.

#### Strike Over Plumbers.

The carpenters are working but they were not union men to start with. The building was struck not so much on account of the presence of non-union carpenters as because the union plumbers were forced to work alongside of non-union plumbers. There do not seem to be any plumbers at work today; building workers watching the activity of the bricklayers opined that the plumbers' work was up to the rest of the construction, and further in stallment of plumbing awaited further raising of the walls and interior.

The use of non-union plumbers along with union plumbers is even a violation of the Landis award model contract, which prohibits strikes in any trade because of the use of non-union men in another trade on the same construction, but does not allow the mixing of non-union and union men except under special circumstances, and then on working cards of the union.

#### Landis Award Faking.

The entire Landis award program is largely bluff, according to information of workers for small contractors, sub-contractors, etc. If a special part of the construction work is sub-contracted, the lesser contractor may operate under the Landis award, whereupon the citizens' Landis Award committee promptly labels the entire building "Landis Award," and places all its forces at the disposal of any employer in case of strikers there. The citizens' committee now claims to have control of five percent of the building construction now going on in Chicago, but union men say that if due consideration is given to this trick of the committee, the percentage will be even much less.

#### Citizens' Committee Guards.

Thomas E. Donnelly, chairman of the citizens' committee, is boasting in a statement to the press that the job at 100 West Monroe St. will be finished on scheduled time, April 1, and the committee already has its troop of private detectives in all entrances to the building. One large stomachached guard admitted to a representative of THE DAILY WORKER that he was directly employed by the citizens' committee to see that no outsiders talked to the workers on the building, whether union or non-union. He claimed to be a deputy sheriff, but would not show his badge.

## NEW GOVERNMENT DECREE WINDFALL FOR INFORMERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The federal government has no intention of establishing a paid army of "volunteer spies" to help enforce the prohibition law, it was announced officially at the treasury department today, although it was admitted bonuses will be paid to persons "tipping off" the government to liquor smugglers. The bonus will apply only to violations of the custom law, which includes illegal importation of hard liquors, it was stated at the treasury, but no attempt will be made to apply it to local violations of the dry law. The law itself provides no authority for general bonus payments, it was added, except for information leading to the conviction of smugglers.

Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

#### DETROIT!

### Celebration of Seventh Anniversary

of the

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1926—8 P. M.

Workers Hall, 1343 E. Ferry Avenue

#### Speakers:

Jay Lovestone, of Chicago  
Musical Program

R. Baker, of Philadelphia  
Admission 10c

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

strike developed into a general calamity with such profound imbecilities occupying commanding positions? Traitors rather than imbeciles!

WHAT may be termed a spiritual demise took place when two brothers were drowned in a seventy-five-barrel vat in a secret moonshine plant on the northern boundary of Benton Harbor. There is good reason to believe that a considerable chunk of the American population would not turn down such a happy ending for their fate. Right next to this news item was a story of another fatality, this time of an evangelist, who became interested, none too spiritually in his brother-in-law's wife. The "unwritten law" pleads guilty. As the puzzle says: Find the killer.

THAT diplomatic relations between nations help commercial transactions is proven by the jump in trade between Germany and the Soviet Union since last year. This year Russian purchases in the United States are only 67 per cent of what they were last year. This decline is in sharp contrast to the rapid rise in imports from Germany. The capitalists of the Teutonic nation do not like the idea of workers' rule any better than our own parasites, but they need the business, so they grasp the hated proletariat by the hand and do business with him.

MUCH bunk has flowed thru the columns of the capitalist press since news of the recent differences among leaders of the Russian Communist Party developed. Rumors of revolts, assassinations and other amusements were rife. Our policy was to take an occasional satirical jibe at the table mongers and let it go at that. Now that the liars had their wild night of prevarication, some of them are taking the cure. Which means they are getting as near the truth as is possible for them.

THE differences in the party were deep and important. The International Press Correspondence gives both sides. Zinoviev, Kameneff, and others took the position that socialist economy could not be developed in Russia without a world revolution. Coupled with this was their policy of breaking the alliance between the workers, the poor peasants and the middle peasants. The middle peasants would be thrown into the arms of the Kulaks or rich peasants, thus disturbing the equilibrium of the foundation on which the dictatorship was based. The demand for the legalization of fractions in the party, about completed the list of errors espoused by Zinoviev and his supporters.

WHEN a vote was taken at a joint meeting of the central committee and the Central Control Commission, Zinoviev's position received only 18 votes while well over 200 were cast for the position of the central committee. The committee holds that a socialist economy can be built up in the Soviet Union even tho the revolution on a world scale is postponed. It's a tough job and promises to be tougher in the near future, but it can be accomplished. There is a lot more to it and the DAILY WORKER will give the story in full. What I would like to call your attention to is the fact that Zinoviev's defeat in the controversy did not produce a ripple on the surface of political life in Russia and that some of the foreign correspondents now stationed in Moscow admit that the government was never stronger among the masses than it is now. Moral: Take your news about Russia in the boss press with a pinch of snuff.

WHILE the textile workers of Passaic, New Jersey, are struggling gallantly against tremendous odds, against the greedy mill barons, with the support of thinking trade unionists everywhere, the executive committee of the A. F. of L., that denounced the strike as a Communist adventure is running a scab advertisement from the Botany Mills in the Federationist, its official organ. What do you think of that? The average trade unionist is not a revolutionist, but he hates a scab's guts. If this isn't scabbery, what the devil is it?

## New York Bankers Bid for Chicago Car Lines

Juicier pickings for politicians are foreshadowed in the proposal from a group of New York bankers, thru their spokesman, John Maynard Harlan, to take over the street car properties of Chicago on a 20-year franchise when the present franchise expires next January.

The proposed combination would operate buses in addition to street cars. The present managers of the surface lines claim that they cannot float the necessary paper for refinancing the lines, on a 20-year franchise.

#### Lillian Herstein Withdraws.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 26.—Lillian Herstein today notified Secretary of State Emmerson of her withdrawal as progressive candidate for the state legislature from the nineteenth senatorial district of that county.

## LaGuardia Now Regular Republican After His 1924 Election as Socialist

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

REPRESENTATIVE Fiorello H. La Guardia, the republican socialist member of congress, who proclaimed to the world that "It is better to be right than regular," has finally decided to be "regular" once more.

The republican county committee in New York has again received LaGuardia to its bosom and he will get the party nomination in the 20th congressional district unopposed. His re-election is predicted as a "regular republican" without any socialist label.

This is another concrete instance of the workings of the Coolidge-Mellon-Butler administration policy of roping the "progressives" and tying them in a knot much as the cowboys and the cowgirls do their stunts at the rodeo.

The cowpunchers take on all comers, for the delectation of the city folk. It does not matter whether the animals to be roped are full grown or calves, short horn or long horn. Similarly the national republican congressional campaign committee, in Chicago, has announced that it is going to treat all republican candidates alike, whether it is senatorial candidate, Smith W. Brookhart, in Iowa; the LaFollette-Blaine outfit in Wisconsin, or last but not least, LaGuardia in New York City.

They are all "regulars" now. If it was "right" for them to break with the republican party in 1924 and join in the LaFollette "third party" campaign, then the righteousness of that cause has been thrown overboard. It lies mouldering in the grave of the late LaFollette, food for the same worms.

LaGuardia was a typical republican "progressive" in one of those sections of New York City where radicalism is strong. The socialists developed the greatest opposition to LaGuardia in the days before, during and immediately after the war. LaGuardia's patriotism had surpassed that of the socialists in that he had gone abroad as major in the Aviation Corps during the world war. Part of his duty as aviator was going thru Italy making speeches propagandizing the workers to stay in the war and fight for their masters.

It was this super-war patriot, radical capitalist politician and clever phrase monger, who made every political wind fill the sails of his ambitions, that the socialists ac-

cepted as their own in 1924, placing him upon their own ticket as part of their "duty" to the LaFollette campaign. LaGuardia had tried but failed to get the republican nomination and political fortunes are not served well by running "independent." So LaGuardia was really elected as a socialist, the capitalist press called him a socialist, he was listed as a socialist in congress, altho he made vehement denial that he was a socialist.

This is the kind of politics played by the Hillquit-Cahan-Oneal socialists in New York City in the name of independent political action for the working class. It was their way of campaigning for the labor party on the one hand, while attacking the Communists on the other.

It will be interesting to read what the socialists, especially the editors of the New Leader, will have to say about this latest maneuver of their late political bedfellow. It may be taken for granted that The New York Times states the situation correctly when it says:

"Assurances were given at this meeting (of members of the republican county committee) that LaGuardia had said that he would actively support Senator Wadsworth for re-election, and also would support the Coolidge administration and Speaker Nicholas Longworth as member of the house."

This is the LaGuardia, who now supports the favorite kept politicians of Wall Street, that the socialists would have used as material with which to build a labor party, claiming that this could be done better by catering to it if not winning over a few leaders prominent in the old political parties. The socialists failed to join in an appeal to the masses of workers and farmers. They remained away from the Farmer-Labor gatherings in Chicago and St. Paul, in 1923 and 1924. They fawned upon the heads of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, who did yeomen service for capitalism by betraying the Farmer-Labor movement into the LaFollette camp that has now been surrounded and completely captured by the regular republican organization.

It is upon this record of absolute political bankruptcy that the socialists come before the workers and farmers seeking support.

The workers will reply, with the words of a popular saying, "Once, but not twice."

## EXPECT BATTLE AT CONGRESS OF BRITISH UNIONS

### More Power or Less to General Council

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Fierce discussion is expected when the general Trade Union Congress opens its annual convention on September 6 over the question of whether or not to grant wider powers to the General Council in calling general strikes.

#### More Power to General Council.

The General Council has tried and may be successful in sidetracking the discussion desired by the progressive element on the betrayal of the general strike by the General Council.

The progressives, however, insist that the General Council be given even wider powers than at present in calling a general strike in defense of vital principles and wish the council to be empowered to give all aid possible to local trades councils in carrying out functions of control in such instances.

#### Reaction Seeks to Cripple Council.

This view is supported by the engineers (machinists), the laundry and furnishing trades among others. The conservatives and all reactionary leaders are working feverishly to restrict the powers of the General Council for curtailing its powers by providing that referendums and like obstacles be put in the way before the council can act in defense of any section of the labor movement attacked by the combined forces of the employers and government.

Havelock Wilson, known as the "Gompers" of England, and reactionary head of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, supports this view, as does the Plasterers', Granolithic and Cement Workers' Association heads.

Read it today see page 5.

## PRESIDENT COOLIDGE REVIEWS BOY SOLDIERS AT PLATTSBURG CAMP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Six thousand "citizen soldiers," whose guests of honor last week were the heads of the American Federation of Labor, were today reviewed by President Coolidge, who drove over from the summer White House to watch the lads play the game of war.

Sweeping past the reviewing stand containing the official party, the boys, most of them in their teens, presented a military picture almost indistinguishable from an array of regular troops.

#### Strange Things May Happen If He Is Found

It is rumored that an out-of-tow man may be given the position of warden in the county jail. Who he is has not yet been revealed. It is almost as difficult to secure a capable candidate for the position of warden in the county jail as it is to pick a man honest enough to resist the blandishments of bootleggers in the prohibition enforcement business.

#### Military Men in Bad Odor.

A military man was at first suggested, but in view of the mess made in Philadelphia by Smedley Butler, "the devil-dog," the stocks of the military have fallen considerably.

If a warden can be secured who will not allow himself to be dominated by the Cook county politicians, our smoke nuisance will be abated, rape will become a memory and prohibition agents will arrest anybody offering them a bribe. Likewise the police will begin to pay restaurateurs for their lunches.

#### That worker next door to you

may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## MEXICO CLERGY IS RETURNING TO CHURCHES

### Government to Slap New Gyves on Bishops

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26.—The Mexican City municipal government today announced that the churches Profesa and San Hipolito have been returned to the custody of the priests who formerly were in charge. The action, the announcement asserted, was taken after the priests had declared their submission and obedience to the government's religious regulations.

#### More Hostile Attitude.

While both sides at this time last week were issuing conciliatory statements, the situation now appears to have taken a more non-conciliatory turn.

According to reports from reliable sources the government is determined not only to enforce the existing religious regulations but also proposes to submit supplementary regulations to congress, which would curb the influence of the church in temporal affairs.

#### Most of Churches Open.

Foreign Minister Saenz, who has just returned from a visit in the United States, declares that the religious controversy is not attracting wide attention there and that influential radical newspapers are publishing impartial accounts of the state of affairs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary of State Kellogg today denied reports that Ambassador Sheffield would resign from his post in Mexico.

"Mr. Sheffield is going back to Mexico at the expiration of his leave," Kellogg said.

The decision of the administration not to interfere in the religious squabble in the southern republic does not indicate a reversal of the hostile policy hitherto followed by the government in badgering Mexico in the interests of the oil barons and mining magnates of the United States.

#### Shake-up Threatened.

General Francisco Serrano, governor of the federal district, will become minister of the interior on September 1 as the first move in a general cabinet shake-up, it was rumored in political circles here today.

Colonel Adalberto Tejeda, present minister of the interior, is said to be desirous of resigning in order to make an extended trip to Europe.



## ON THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

### The General Strike and the General Betrayal

By John Pepper.

A brilliant and most complete book on the great British strike, its background and history. An interesting and important publication.

25 Cents

## The British Strike—Its Background, Its Lessons

By Wm. F. Dunne.

A brief record of the strike and the events leading to it—informative and simply but splendidly written.

10 Cents

## British Labor Bids for Power

By Scott Nearing.

A record of the historic Scarborough Conference preceding the general strike. An excellent booklet.

10 Cents



## MEXICAN CHURCH WANTS TO CEASE LOSING STRUGGLE

### Consul Says Clergy Have Slight Hold

"I am convinced that the catholic hierarchy in Mexico meant to give up their attempt to prevent the enforcement against them of the national constitution a few days ago," said Luis G. Lupian, Mexican consul in Chicago, to a representative of The DAILY WORKER. "Of course the reason they did not is to tell for certain, but easy to guess. They were probably overruled by their superiors in Rome, who do not understand the situation as well."

**Bishops Have Plenty.** "The bishops in Mexico know now," said Senor Lupian, "that they have made a mistake. The refusal of the priests to perform the services in the churches is causing the population of the country to get out of the habit of going to church. Most of the people in the country have gone to church merely as a custom. The churches are supported largely by contributions and donations. Without the services they will begin to lose."

"The churches of Mexico are many of them, adorned with precious metals. But there is no way in which the clergy can use this wealth, preserved there since the time of Spanish domination to finance their fight."

**It's a Habit.** Senor Lupian stated that in his opinion not more than 10 per cent of the population of the rural districts was seriously concerned or worried about the ending of the services. The people of even the country villages easily give up their religious practices when they come to the United States and fall into a different environment. The church has no real grip on them, and as it continues to make blunders in its struggle with the Mexican government it will continue to lose prestige.

The consul does not believe that the so-called "League of Religious Toleration" in Mexico has any mass support. It is certainly not powerful, and its reported activity in distributing millions of pro-church leaflets is probably largely imaginary.

### Marx Chides Germans for Lack of Respect for State Authority

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Censure against those who "lack real democratic spirit" marked the address of Chancellor Marx at the Catholic congress at Breslau, where the chancellor acts as chairman. A reflection of the decay of state authority is given in his words.

"How little we find of the spirit of real citizenship among our people. The spirit of individualism reigns too much among our people—individualism which stifles and kills all sense of collaboration. Enemies of the republic persistently and mockingly criticize and slander the existing authority, but refuse to put their hands to work restoring state authority."

### Party Anniversary Detroit Meeting to Be Held Saturday

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—Jay Lovestone, the author of "The Government Strikebreaker" and the organization secretary of the Workers Communist Party, will be the main speaker at the big Detroit meeting in celebration of the Seventh Anniversary of the organization of the Communist Party of America. The meeting will be held on Saturday, August 28, 8 p. m., at Workers Hall, 1343 E. Ferry St. Besides Jay Lovestone, there will be R. Baker of Philadelphia and a musical program. The admission is only 10c.

## CHINESE LIBERATION MOVEMENT SWEEPING NORTHWARD TO OUST IMPERIALISM'S NATIVE AGENTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
CANTON, China, August 26.—A full week's holiday has been declared by the Canton government in celebration of the start of actual fighting between the northward marching Cantonese army and the troops of Wu Pei-fu, who is allied with Sun Chuan-fang to prevent the Cantonese wiping out the northern militarists. The holiday is also serving the purpose of reinforcing the boycott against the British, and particularly against the British settlement at Hong-kong.

**Part of Anti-Imperialist Movement.** The campaign against Wu Pei-fu and the swarm of lesser northern militarists, is declared by Cantonese to be merely a part of the anti-imperialist drive of the liberation forces against British and Japanese imperialism which subsidize the militarists to uphold their special interests.

Heavy fighting is reported between the Cantonese armies and the troops of Wu Pei-fu in northern Hunan province, where the Canton troops are forcing their way toward Hankow, the headquarters of Marshall Wu. This reactionary general is hastening reinforcements southward along the Peking-Hankow railway. Serious defections among Wu's troops and former supporters are reported. The soldiers in Szechwan are turning from Wu to support of Canton's liberation armies.

**Wu in Shaky Position.** On the lower Yangtze, Sun Chuan-fang, who has held a measure of control in the Shanghai area, is commanding ships to transport troops to Kiangsu province to stop the northward drive of the Cantonese and aid the perilous position of Wu Pei-fu, whose alliance with Chang Tso-lin for joint control of the Peking government is becoming ever more shaky, and the government at Peking wholly ignored by everyone both foreign and Chinese.

An interesting example of how the United States continues to support the mythical Peking government and refuses to recognize the strongest power in China, the Canton government, is seen in the letters exchanged between the American Consul General at Canton, and the Canton government's minister of foreign affairs.

The consul had need to make some request of the Canton government concerning some American hospital property, but in his note stated specifically that it was not to be understood that the note constituted any sort of recognition of the Canton government.

It was answered by Eugene Chen of the Canton government, Chen being an able Chinese liberationist who had recently been imprisoned at Tientsin by the northern militarists. Chen comes back at the American imperialist representative as follows:

**Canton's Pointed Remarks.** "I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 30 in which you explain what has already

been quite clear and obvious to me—that recognition is not implied in your dispatch of June 16, acknowledging my note of June 4, notifying you of the abolition of the office of commissioner of foreign affairs, and the decision of the ministry of foreign affairs to deal with all international cases in the future."

It should be understood that at each important point of contact with foreign nations the Peking government has an official termed commissioner of foreign affairs, who is the local intermediary for foreign relations. It is that representative of the Peking government in Canton to whom Mr. Chen refers. Chen's note continues:

"Though in ordinary circumstances your letter might call for no specific reply, I believe the best interests of the American people and of the Chinese people, as represented by my government, would be served if I make a categorical statement that while my government (which has established an independent political regime founded here nearly ten years ago and has unified a group of territories larger in area than France and Italy combined, with a population of 60,000,000) demands that it be treated with respect, it neither desires nor expects from America and other foreign powers the sort of recognition which even considerations of political realism and international dignity have not prevented them from granting to phantom governments successively set up in Peking by mandarin squeezer, military plunderers and ex-bandit chiefs."

"The foreign powers have not yet realized that it is today but an organ of exploitation and plunder in the hands of the mandarins and northern militarists."

"As long as this fundamental fact remains ungrasped by the foreign powers the state of China must necessarily become worse and some of the ominous possibilities of the situation may become realities."

Mr. Chen's reference to the Peking government's status as an "organ of exploitation" not yet being "realized" by foreign powers, can be taken as a diplomatic euphemism, since the basic reason why these foreign imperialists continue to deal with Peking is exactly because they do realize it represents an organ of exploitation, with these foreign governments being the exploiters.

### N. Y. Daily Worker Builders to Have Outing September 5

New York DAILY WORKER Builders will celebrate the seventh anniversary of the Communist and Communist labor parties with an old-fashioned picnic at Edenwald, near the Dyer avenue station on the Westchester Railroad on Sunday, September 5.

The affair is under the auspices of the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club and will take the place of THE DAILY WORKER excursion which had been announced some time ago for Stony Point. No admission is charged and all friends of THE DAILY WORKER are welcome. There will be music and games galore, and a grand and glorious time is promised all. Proceeds will go to THE DAILY WORKER.

Every reader should make note of the directions: Take Third Avenue "L" to 133rd street, Bronx, and transfer to Westchester Railroad, or Lexington Avenue express subway to 180th street, Bronx, and transfer to Westchester Railroad there. Tickets for Dyer avenue costs only 7 cents, so even grandpa and the babies can come without causing family bankruptcy. Guides at Dyer avenue will point the way to the woods nearby.

## SPAIN GETS ITS TANGIER DEMAND IN SECRET DEAL

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Backstairs diplomacy has again accomplished a territorial trade among the imperialist powers in the agreement between England and Italy to give to Spain the territory of Tangier and the zone back of it on the African mainland which now is ruled as an international area.

Secret dealings have been going on between London, Madrid and Rome over Tangier, and the outcome is flatly contrary to the interests of France, which is ambitious for control of Tangier and a share of Gibraltar's commanding position over the Mediterranean and the Orient.

The United States, which also was one of the signatories of the convention of Algiers that made Tangier into an international zone, is ignored in the secret dicker, on the ground that the United States took no part in the recent conference which revised the statutes of the international zone.

**British Make Trade.** The British granted the African port to Spain on the understanding that Spain would withdraw its demand for a permanent seat in the council of the league of nations and would cease to press its claim for Spanish control of Gibraltar.

It is expected that France will seek aid from the United States to oppose the Tangier cession to Spain, and a merry fight among imperialists is almost certain to result.

### German Censors Fear Black Sea Fleet Play

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The Russian moving picture play, "Armored Cruiser Potemkin," is still fighting its way through the movie censors of Germany. The Berlin censors approved of the play if certain portions were cut. The authorities in some other parts of the country agree with the published statement of the minister of defense that the witnessing of this portrayal of the temporary successful revolt of the Black Sea fleet "is calculated to shake the respect for constituted governments everywhere."

The respect of the Russian workers and peasants for their own government was not shaken to any appreciable extent by the showing of the picture all over the country, so those anxious to see it are pointing out that apparently only capitalist governments

## PORTO RICAN CIGAR MAKERS IN WALKOUT

### Demand American Trust Increase Wages

By J. NAVARES SAGER  
Secretary All-American Anti-Imperialist League, Porto Rican Section.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 12.—(By Mail).—Eighteen hundred cigar makers are out on strike throughout the island against the American Tobacco company, the trust which is one of the principal beneficiaries of American imperialism rule in Porto Rico. The workers are demanding wage agreements and recognition of shop committees.

Leadership of the strike is in the hands of the shop committees. Although the members of these committees are nearly all members of the Cigar Makers' Union and the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, these organizations are apparently taking no part in the struggle.

**Iglesias Silent.**

Santiago Iglesias, head of the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, has not indicated in any way that he will back the strike. (Iglesias is an official of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor and the right-hand man of the A. F. of L. in Latin-America.) Nevertheless, spontaneous support for the strike is manifesting itself in many of the unions affiliated with the Federation which are demanding that the Federation take official action.

Pointing out the imperialist role of the American Tobacco company in Porto Rico, the All-American Anti-Imperialist League (Porto Rican section), is giving full support to the strikers. The San Juan sub-section of the league has issued a manifesto, published in "La Democracia" which has aroused much comment among the strikers.

## CLEANERS AND DYERS STRIKE IN GARY, IND.

### Demand 8-Hour Day and Uniform Wage Scale

By B. BORISOFF.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Aug. 26.—Members of the Cleaners and Dyers' Union number 17868 comprising Lake county, Ind., have been on strike since Wednesday morning 10:30 at which time the Master Cleaners and Dyers' Association refused to give recognition to wage and hour demands made by the union.

**100% Walk-Out.** Brother McKendrick, president of the union declared the strike was 100 per cent thruout Lake county which includes, Whiting, Hammond, Gary, Indiana Harbor and South Chicago. He said the demands of the union were for an 8-hour day, a 44-hour week and a uniform wage-scale.

Regarding the future of the struggle, President McKendrick only said, "We are ready to negotiate." To date, however, the masters' association has refused to talk to the union about a settlement. The struggle is therefore reminiscent of the recent fight of the cleaners and dyers of Los Angeles, who, however, won their strike hands down after several weeks of picketing.

**Try For Open Shop.** It is plain that the Master Cleaners and Dyers' Association are intent upon smashing the union and declaring an open shop in their establishments in Lake county. But the workers in the union are determined to stand out against this attack and to force the employers association not only to recognize the union but to grant their demands as well.

### Land Jumper Charged with Indian Death Is Favored by Deadlock

GUTHRIE, Okla., Aug. 26.—The jury which has considered evidence submitted at the trial of W. K. Hale, "King of the Osage Hills," and John Ramsey, his cohort, since last Friday was dismissed here today by federal Judge John J. Cottrell.

The dismissal came at the request of Roy St. Lewis, U. S. attorney. St. Lewis charged in open court that some of the jurors were "friends of Bill Hale" and there seems to be no chance for them to agree. Hale and Ramsey were tried for the death of Henry Roan, rich Osage Indian.

### SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

When making returns to the National Office for the special assessment stamps—particularly the secretaries from District 2—will you give number of invoice or give name and address of the comrade who received and was personally charged for the stamps in May? Unless you do so we cannot give proper credit on our books. District organizers, please comply. To give unit identification is not enough.

## Poland--The Land of Systematic White Terror

### 1. The Methods of the Terror.

UNDOUBTEDLY Poland is that country which more than any other country has made its white terror a system and does not shock us by temporary sensational outbursts of bloody terror but by the permanence and machine-like routine work of its hangmen. White terror in Poland can be compared with a gradually spreading epidemic which demands innumerable victims, but towards which public opinion remains indifferent.

The Communist Party of Poland Completely Illegal.

THE main object against which the persecutions of the all-powerful political police, the so-called "Defensive" are directed, is naturally the Communist Party of Poland. It is quite illegal and a person who joins it is guilty of high treason and sentenced to long terms of hard labor.

As a proof of membership to the Communist Party a Communist leaflet, found in the house, a denunciation, the statement of a spy or agent provocateur are sufficient.

The Communist Party has no right to participate in elections. The present Communist fraction in parliament was formed by two Communists who were elected on the list of the legal organization, "League of the Proletariat in Town and Village"; for further members of the Communist fraction were former members of the Ukrainian socialist party and developed into Communists only after their election and joined the fraction.

Also the alleged parliamentary immunity does not protect the Communist members of parliament from persecutions. Under the shiniest pretenses they are delivered to the courts and sentenced for high treason to long terms of imprisonment. This was the fate in 1922 of Comrade Dombal and in 1925 of Comrade Lanuzki. The latter was sentenced for "incitement to class hatred" in two trials to six years hard labor and at present a new trial is being prepared against him for an appeal which he signed in 1923.

**The Old Imperial Codes Are Applied.**

FOR the persecution of the labor movement the Polish bourgeoisie uses the old imperial codes of the Russian, German and Austrian pre-war rule. These reactionary penal codes which in their old form are at present in use neither in Germany nor in Austria—not to mention Russia—are fully applied in present-day Poland, they have even been intensified!

Paragraphs on high treason which were no more applied before the war (as for instance the Austrian paragraph 58, which provides only death sentence) are again in force.

## N. Y. FEDERATION OF LABOR BEGINS ITS CONVENTION

By HERBERT BENJAMIN  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 26.—The New York State Federation of Labor convention opened here with the usual ceremonies and invocations. President Sullivan's report made no effort to analyze the conditions of organized and unorganized workers of the state, but was devoted to a very apparent effort to jockey the convention into the Tammany Tiger's den.

The report shows that the republicans have betrayed their pre-election pledges, and proposes the organization of "local non-partisan committees for the election of friends and defeat of enemies of labor."

**Very Few "Friends"**

"An appended record of votes cast in legislature this year on labor bills shows that of fifty-one senators only nine voted in favor of all the measures supported by labor, thirty-seven of one hundred and fifty in the lower house. Quite a number who voted for some bills were conveniently absent when their vote was needed to decide the fate of a measure."

The report speaks in the most laudatory manner of the work of the executives and administrators of state departments and paves the road for an endorsement of Tammany candidates.

**Fight For Office.**

A fight is expected for the presidency of the federation. John Sullivan the present incumbent, succeeded to the office after Mayor Walker presented Jas. P. Holland with a soft job that gave more promise of easy money. The struggle will be between three groups who have as yet maintained a judicious silence.

**Where "Friendship" Pays.**

An interesting section of the president's report is the section dealing with labor banks. After boosting the Federation Bank of New York, the report sounds a warning against efforts along the same line being made elsewhere. The Federation Bank should be no criterion because the success of that institution is due to the wide range of acquaintance in the financial and business world and if they could not obtain their advice and assistance, conditions would not be so prosperous.

The convention will be in session here four days. Very few rank and file delegates can be seen among the over six hundred present.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER

The material gathered in this series of eight articles on the barbarous white terror in Poland is sent to THE DAILY WORKER from a committee composed of workers' organizations in that militaristic and blood-stained land. The suppression of trade unions, the shooting down of unemployed, the torture of imprisoned workers told in this account is enough to rouse the indignation of even those unsympathetic to the workers' cause.

Thus it happened that a young comrade for the transport of illegal literature was sentenced to death in Lemberg and another comrade for posting up stickers-on sentenced to ten years hard labor.

The police acts according to the principle that all elements suspected of Communism must be locked up; if also many "innocent" persons, i. e., persons who have nothing to do with Communism, are robbed of their freedom, maltreated, sentenced and tortured to death, one has to put up with it.

In the time from April 1925 to February 1926, 11,000 persons were arrested on suspicion of Communism. During the time from June 1925 to February 1926, 1,400 political trials took place in which sentences totalling 3,000 years of hard labor were passed.

**Terror Against Trade Unions and Cultural Organizations.**

THE proletarian trade unions and cultural organizations are under the permanent pressure of terror. Every attempt to develop an independent proletarian activity, every attempt of liberation from the guardianship of social-democracy (Polish socialist party) which apart from the nationalist labor parties has the monopoly (granted by the state) for "defense of the workers," is punished by brutal suppression.

All labor organizations which are politically not as mild as the Polish government wants it, are declared "Communist" and delivered to the "Defensive." The organizations are disbanded, their property and localities confiscated, their offices transformed into police stations and the "responsible persons" arrested.

The list of the trade unions, cultural organizations, labor colleges, etc., which were destroyed like this, is immensely long. We mention here some prohibited organizations, arranging them in the succession in which the prohibitions took place:

**On the Suppression List.**  
1. Council of the Class Trade Unions in Warsaw.

2. Trade Union of the Workers of the Sugar Industry.  
3. Trade Union of the Wood Workers.  
4. Trade Union of the Glass Workers.  
5. Trade Unions of the Tobacco Workers.  
6. Trade Union of the Domes Workers in Warsaw.  
7. Warsaw Branch of the Jewish Union of Leather Workers.  
8. Trade Union of the Build Workers in Warsaw.  
9. Trade Union of Leather Workers in Warsaw.  
10. Trade Union of Chemical Workers in Warsaw.  
11. Trade Union of Wood Workers in Lodz.  
12. Trade Union of Leather Workers in Lodz.  
13. Lemberg Branch of the Workers' Union.  
14. Lodz Branch of the Workers' Union.  
15. Jewish Unions of the Bakers in Warsaw.  
16. Jewish Unions of the Pastry Workers in Warsaw.  
17. Trade Union of the Tobacco Workers in Warsaw.  
18. Trade Union of the Leather Workers in Warsaw.  
19. Trade Unions of the Unemployed Workers in Warsaw.  
20. Trade Union of the Build Workers in Warsaw.  
21. Trade Union of the Office and Commerce Employees.  
22. Jewish Wood Workers' Union in Warsaw.  
23. Union of Metal Workers in Warsaw.  
24. Union of Textile Workers in Warsaw.  
25. Union of Leather Workers in Warsaw.  
26. The Branches of the Cloth Workers' Union in Baranovicsa, Brest, Kovel.  
27. The Trade Union Federation of Radom with all its affiliated unions.  
28. The Branches of the Railways men's Union in Lublin, Bialystok, etc.  
29. The Union of the Building Workers in Warsaw, etc., etc., etc.

This is only an attempt to make summary for one year. By far the greatest number of prohibitions in the provinces are missing. Besides, the cases mentioned only refer to direct disbandment of unions. Far more frequent than those are arrests of responsible leaders and secretaries closing of the union halls, their confiscation for "needs of the authorities" arrests of whole trade union meetings, etc.

The suppression of the trade union movement does not only damage economic interests of the working class. It has also a very serious effect on the cultural life of the workers, because it hinders or prevents completely the cultural work which is supported as far as possible by the trade unions.

Besides the authorities carry on continuous struggle against the purely cultural organizations of the working class, which even before in Poland were not very numerous. A number of labor colleges in Warsaw, Poznan, Lodz, Plotzk, etc., were closed; proletarian cultural and enlightenment organizations, libraries and reading halls are hardly any more existing in Poland at present.

(Continued tomorrow.)

## MINE GUARDS BEAT UP P.A. UNION MINER

By a Worker Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Aug. 26.—Mine guards in District 5 of the United Mine Workers are aiding in the open shop drive by clubbing union miners. John Pernaby, a union mine blacksmith, while passing by the Bulger Block Coal Company's mine, asked one of the mine guards how many scabs were working.

**Beat Up Union Miner.**

The guard's reply was an order to "Move on or get arrested and beaten up." Pernaby's answer was that he had been a union man all his life and thought that no one should help the coal operators to break up the United Mine Workers.

The mine guards then arrested Pernaby and beat him up, breaking two ribs and beating him so brutally on the head and back that he became unconscious.

While in this condition the guards drove him to Midway, two miles away, secured the keys to the borough jail from the wife of the justice of the peace, and threw Pernaby in jail, locked him up and drove away, regardless of his condition.

Pernaby's screams being heard by a man named Gillis, a butcher of Midway, Gillis called the people of Midway together and they broke the jail doors down, finding Pernaby unconscious and covered with blood. They secured a doctor for him and thus probably saved his life.

The United Mine Workers has obtained an attorney for Pernaby, who was taken to Washington, Pennsylvania, to be tried for "abusing the guards." The company guards know where to take a union miner to get the kind of a verdict they want. So the open shop drive against the union goes on, with no powerful labor party yet formed to check the abuses and violence of capitalists.

**Plan Welcome for "Trudy."**

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A welcome home demonstration will greet Gertrude Ederle, when she arrives on the Berengaria on Friday. To the shriek of whistles in the harbor and a "water salute" from a battery of fire boats, "Trudy" will be escorted ashore by a mayor's committee of welcome and paraded proudly up Broadway to city hall to be officially greeted and felicitated by Mayor Walker.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

## BOOKS ABOUT RUSSIA

### Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

The latest and most interesting account of a trip from which the author has just returned. 25 cents.

### Glimpses of the Soviet Republic

By SCOTT NEARING.

Another bird's-eye view of Russia on recent trip. 10 cents.

### Russia Turns East

By SCOTT NEARING.

What Russia is doing in Asia. A real audacious new diplomacy. 10 cents.

### Russia Today

Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

The standard of all information on the first workers' government as it is day. Duxbury Bound. \$1.25.

### The Romance of New Russia

By MAGDALENE MARX.

A most colorful account of the life in Russia by the well-known novelist. Cloth. 75 cents.



# ALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK VOTERS

(EACH POINT SECURED IS A VOTE)



## FOR CANDIDATE TO MOSCOW

This check-up on all workers securing points in the last subscription campaign for The DAILY WORKER, shows number of points which will be credited as votes for each voters' choice in the election. Ballots are now being sent to all voters in California and New York entitled to one candidate and New York entitled to two candidates—each voter casts his vote for TWO, allots now being sent out must be returned before October 1st which date judges selected will announce winners of the MOSCOW TRIP.

### DISTRICT 13

WINNER OF THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL SUB CAMPAIGN

ERKELEY, CALIF.—			
A. Brenner	100	C. Pilgrim	100
N. Bursler	570	Joseph Polanshek	100
Geo. A. Ellis	100	P. Polk	100
Shyl Matsui	100	Wm. Sanders	20
Sarah Mattson	20	F. Schaarschmidt	45
J. J. Roe	20	A. Segal	705
Theodore Soderland	160	Walter Seltman	20
R. C. Thompson	50	Carroll Shipman	45
F. B. Wilson	10	M. Silverman	40
		P. Singh	100
UREKA, CALIF.—		L. Udovsky	20
A. Kerr	230	Walters' Union Local 30	100
OS ANGELES, CALIF.—		B. Warren	45
M. Aberson	100	N. Weiler	45
N. Altschuler	10	Library, Wittat Production	130
A. Amer	100	Co.	130
C. Bebrits	20	L. Wolenik	20
Ernest Besselmann	100	Women's Educ. Ass'n	30
V. A. Carus	20	SAN PEDRO, CALIF.—	
Geo. Daskas	45	B. Jackson	200
Tom Egan	135	Alex. Muhlberg	130
E. H. Einstein	100	MISCELLANEOUS—	
Erivan Club	100	Julius Kose, Alpine	20
I. Freurdt	10	J. F. Fox, Blythe	100
Emanuel Gainsburg	20	J. H. Watson, Brentwood Hts.	45
S. Garborg	20	H. Kasser, Daly City	30
B. Goldsmith	10	George Pearl, Forest Glen	30
M. Horwitz	100	D. Staswell, Fresno	45
J. A. Hughes	20	E. O. E. Kilphahan, Grass	30
Carl Kaesemeyer	20	Valley	100
Zam Klein	10	Steve Grdinich, Hayward	100
John Kopp	20	Joseph Romeyer, Jackson	100
M. Neldich	120	John Eliot, La Grange	100
Paul Podleck	20	Tom Swain, La Jolla	100
Beatrice Polloff	10	L. F. King, Lancaster	100
Paul C. Reiss	21,260	John E. Brandstetter, Live	30
G. B. Rosenfield	10	James Moran, Lone Pine	130
Siegfried Seiler	100	Wm. O. Post, Los Gatos	100
Harry Shanuk	20	G. Zanon, Merced	100
M. Snook	10	John Hall, Merced	100
Frank Spector	3,460	O. M. Eddy, Modesto	20
Leo Stula	10	Arthur E. Patterson, Napa	20
S. Vast	90	C. Desmond, Oakdale	20
C. C. Watkins	100	C. Wheatley, Ocean Beach	45
R. Wirth	30	Joe Siegel, Ontario	100
Fred Zverina	20	Peter C. Dane, Petaluma	45
AKLAND, CALIF.—		James A. Smith, Placerville	60
M. Jacker	100	Dan Dill, Plaster City	60
Jim MacCrory	100	E. Dennis, Richmond	45
Larso Manroy	45	Rosa C. Powell, Richmond	45
A. Peterson	30	Victor M. Johnson, Riverside	20
Alois Stuhl	100	M. Shapovalov, Riverside	30
Mrs. A. C. Swanson	30	Frank Gayer, San Bernardino	30
J. C. Taylor	45	Fred Fickas, San Diego	100
H. W. Thomas	100	T. J. Kyle, San Diego	100
C. A. Whitney	100	Charles Bayles, San Jose	1,025
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—		Henry Wessels, San Jose	45
W. Blumberg	20	James Horrell, San Rafael	100
J. L. Butler	20	J. Lebban, Santa Barbara	100
Anna Cornblatt	255	Mary R. Rodwick, Santa Bar	120
F. Darbellay	30	bara	120
J. De Pool	100	R. A. Benninghoven, Skyland	10
G. Dreuth	100	Claus Carlson, Santa Cruz	100
H. Dohly	100	Roscoe Sinclair, Sagus	30
Louis I. Fortin	30	J. Isakson, Seaside	100
A. Guillen	45	G. W. Harris, Soldiers' Home	20
Maasha Gusoff	555	Anglo Lachusa, Taft	45
Milton Harlan	45	Jack Milia, Taft	130
W. Helenius	45	J. J. Jilbert, Tracy	30
Joseph Kruzic	100	W. F. Walker, Tuolumne	65
W. Laane	150	John Auert, Ukiah	180
Fred Larson	20	Fred Daubenczer, Ukiah	45
J. Lazarovich	20	Johanna Cozler, Vallejo	30
Geo. Lucas	20	W. H. Flood, Yountville	20
Z. C. Mershon	100		

### DISTRICT 2

SECURED OVER 80,000 POINTS AND WINNING PRIZE OF A TRIP TO MOSCOW FOR 2 CANDIDATES

ASTORIA, N. Y.—			
Stephen A. Poydashoff	100	Paul Steubens	80
J. Rosenzweig	160	LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—	
Ivar Nelson	45	Charles Brendel	70
C. Janson	20	Daniel Gladstone	45
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—		Jesse Glad	20
E. Shamatovich	45	Prosper Goepfert	780
Charles Susman	45	B. Golde	100
J. P. Sullivan	20	S. Goldfarb	50
CORONA, N. Y.—		C. Goldstein	100
O. Menegon	45	C. Goldstein	100
ELIABETH, N. J.—		L. Goodman	770
John Chanele	20	M. Goodman	40
Bill Dimitry	20	Philip Goodman	20
Harry Fox	20	Celia Gordon	300
S. Johnson	20	M. Goretlick	100
D. Kardinas	100	Nat Ginsberg	10
J. Kentrus	100	W. L. Morozoff	10
Mike Lanscheau	20	G. S. Shklar	230
Julius Meluzin	45	C. M. Smith	20
Bernard Rozanski	45	Anna Weissberg	106
Joseph Ruich	1,100	Carl Weissberg	20
John Stanley	340	NEW YORK CITY—	
Zanon Stasilius	100	V. Abraham	100
ARTFORD, CONN.—		N. Aramowitz	100
Kenneth Epstein	120	Aher	100
A. Gotkis	200	Amalgamated Food Workers	100
Jacob Machonas	20	Bakers Local No. 1	100
BOKEN, N. J.—		D. Amariglio	100
Vm. G. Eggeling	100	George Amy	20
Bujacich	45	B. Anapol	20
ohn Mazurana	20	Oscar Anderson	100
ISEY CITY, N. J.—		J. Antonovich	20
F. W. Bakers' Union	100	Ether Arons	20
Local 6	100	Peter Artola	20
asyly Kotky	20	Herman A. Arva	100
Prina	280	G. Ashkenudze	130
W. Schmidt	45	Assistant Chief of Staff G-2	100
xander Simpson	100	Governor's Island	30
aret Steubens	140	F. S. Asworth	10

R. Auerbach	45	Jacob Miller	20
B. Axelrod	80	L. Hirschman	1,625
Anna Ayeroff	220	Leo Hofbauer	120
Leon Axelrod	100	M. Hoffman	30
Bakers Union Local	100	Mahtias Holzbauer	45
Sarah Ballam	60	Freeman Hopwood	10
S. Baron	120	Helen Horn	390
Lotario Bardone	90	D. Ionescu	40
A. Bastys	30	Victor Israel	40
J. Behun	100	Bertha Israel	60
R. M. Bender	45	Anna H. Ivanoff	20
David Berchenko	90	C. Jackson	20
Oslas Bercy	100	T. Jacobson	45
M. Berger	60	Sol Jaegendorf	20
H. Berner	20	Nick Jager	20
Julius Bezozo	40	Jack Jampolsky	45
E. Bernstein	100	Carl Johnson	100
David Biren	60	James R. Jones	100
M. Bitman	20	I. Josephson	100
Gussie Bitter	20	J. Josephson	45
R. Blum	10	Joseph Kaczander	45
Harry Blume	10	A. Kagan	270
R. Blumenfeld	380	Abe Kalmowitz	20
Joseph Bodnar	20	N. Kamen	45
H. Bogaljan	20	Dave Kannes	100
L. Bogatz	225	Caroline Kanto	20
A. Bolt	100	Fannie Kaplan	20
H. Bornstein	380	Rebecca Kaplan	15
H. Bourgin	15	Jack Kassian	20
Louis Braun	30	I. W. Katcher	20
Stanley Bray	20	Bert Katterfeld	110
C. K. Brodsky	265	Marjorie Katterfeld	90
Carl Brodsky	725	Carrie Katz	20
Joseph R. Brodsky	20	Ida Katz	20
Sara Bronstein	20	Jennie Katz	20
D. Brown	45	G. E. Kellas	100
B. Brownstein	65	Sophia Kessler	65
Henry M. Bruns	100	Max Kitzes	100
Mrs. S. Budlak	45	John Kiebanik	130
Joseph Burdrevick	140	Lena Klein	55
J. Bulatkin	10,760	Leo Kiling	135
J. Bullackie	135	Mike Kniazovich	20
Charles Burke	100	Norman Knoll	20
Mary Burns	100	Alex Kozma	100
F. Cammer	100	Richard Koehler	100
Jack Campbell	100	G. Konowloff	10
Irma Capko	400	I. Kreinin	30
John Carmelo	20	Charles Krumbein	50
H. Caster	10	Ellen Kulama	200
L. Chaskin	10	Rose Kuntz	65
Rose Chermn	15	S. Kuttner	130
Rose Chinitz	45	D. Kvitko	20
Geo. Chioti	100	Jack Lafman	45
A. Chorover	1,425	J. Lapidus	130
Eva Cohen	40	Mae Lebow	40
I. Cohen	210	Carl Leeman	75
Louis Coli	210	Harry Leff	210
J. Cooper	60	Anna Leibowitz	60
Roscoe Cooper	1,360	S. Leibowitz	20
Frances Cooperstein	45	A. Leone	20
H. Copper	45	L. Lerner	45
P. B. Cowdry	700	Max Levine	20
B. Dallard	130	Rose Levinson	20
Sam Dassau	50	Elsie Levitt	10
R. Davidson	100	Abraham Levy	100
Rose Davis	100	Angelo H. Lewis	45
Yetta Davis	300	Morris Lipman	100
Ruth Delfen	45	M. Lind	20
F. Demmler	100	Simon Lipshitz	60
Charles Dirba	425	Bertha Lituchy	65
Alexander Dmitroff	30	Anna Lomoff	45
R. Dolin	30	A. Lorber	20
Eve Dorf	350	Sonia Luben	40
Caroline Drew	155	Tom Luoma	45
Leo Drockla	100	M. Lurie	45
I. Druker	105	James Lustig	45
Sarah Dubow	140	Fred Macy	140
R. W. Dunn	30	I. Mackey	100
Harry Eismann	20	Paul Malarik	45
W. Eir	290	Max Manes	190
Sadie Elkin	45	Dorothy Mann	20
Anker Elkjaer	45	A. Manolis	100
Marian Emerson	45	H. Markovitz	100
Hilma Enlund	45	Jean Marlow	20
Dave Epstein	20	R. A. Martinez	290
J. Faigin	20	Samuel Marx	20
Martin Fasman	20	Jacob Maschwitz	100
Harry Feinstein	240	C. Matus	10
Morris Feierenstein	145	Henry Mautner	475
J. Feldman	20	Bertha Mayer	20
A. Fineberg	50	N. Mazursky	580
L. Fishbein	150	J. M. McDonald	40
Tillie Fishgold	30	Hugh McKiernan	40
N. Fishman	760	E. McMahon	30
John A. Fitch	30	T. E. Meade	20
Julius Fleiss	120	Goldie Mednick	10
Anton Fodors	240	Clara Meltzer	10
Theodore Fomichoff	20	Sam Mendelovitz	140
Theresa Fox	45	M. Mendelson	100
Zolton Freedman	680	Neil Mendelson	20
C. Freemorgan	45	M. Metkoff	130
W. Fried	20	Dr. H. Metzl	20
Jack Friedman	20	Harry Metzger	25
Florence Frohlich	10	M. Michaclson	45
Al Furman	100	Helen Milipond	45
Sec'y Furriers Strikers	95	Elizabeth B. Miller	25
Joseph Gaal	500	H. F. Mins	3,885
I. Gabin	20	Samuel Mirsky	45
Bertha Gajdurkek	50	M. Mislig	100
John Gerbus	20	Albert Modiano	65
A. Jacques Garvey	90	Edward Monoson	100
W. Gay	100	A. Moreau	60
Herman Geltman	100	Israel Moskowitz	20
R. Gert	20	B. Mueller	100
H. Gery	20	Paul Muller	20
G. Gesmondo	100	A. Musil	180
J. Gilbert	100	Beatrice A. Myers	10
Daniel Gladstone	45	E. Nagy	10
Jesse Glad	20	Gertrude Nafe	780
Prosper Goepfert	780	Nancy Naidish	100
B. Golde	100	John Nakonechny	15
S. Goldfarb	50	Nicola Napoli	20
C. Goldstein	100	Nat Ass'n of Mfgs.	100
C. Goldstein	100	Louis Niebrief	100
L. Goodman	770	Sonia Nelman	45
M. Goodman	40	Frieda Neltzel	45
Philip Goodman	20	Morris Nemser	355
Celia Gordon	300	Samuel Nesin	10
M. Goretlick	100	J. Nestor	45
Nat Ginsberg	10	Joseph Newan	250
W. L. Morozoff	10	D. Newman	20
G. S. Shklar	230	Ray Newman	185
C. M. Smith	20	Martha Nishonen	20
Anna Weissberg	106	S. Novich	45
Carl Weissberg	20	Max Oberman	100
NEW YORK CITY—		Obrana	380
V. Abraham	100	C. Ogden	100
N. Aramowitz	100	Oken	30
Aher	100	Anna Olkoff	175
Amalgamated Food Workers	100	Eugene Ossipoff	60
Bakers Local No. 1	100	H. Owgang	50
D. Amariglio	100	I. W. Ozersky	45
George Amy	20	M. Pasternak	180
B. Anapol	20	J. Perilla	100
Oscar Anderson	100	Yetta Perlmutter	20
J. Antonovich	20	C. O. Peterson	345
Ether Arons	20	Einar Peterson	20
Peter Artola	20	Louis Piccola	80
Herman A. Arva	100	G. Pincus	200
G. Ashkenudze	130	J. Pincus	40
Assistant Chief of Staff G-2	100	M. Pinchewsky	10
Governor's Island	30	Anna Podolsky	65
F. S. Asworth	10	Liza Podolsky	175

Henry Pollack	100
Sylvan A. Pollack	20
Mark Polner	40
Jack Prokop	45
Celia Straus Propper	30
Joe Rade	45
Thadeus Radwansky	100
R. Ragozin	100
H. Rahsdell	20
Anthony Rapanis	45
N. Rapoport	40
J. E. Raskin	45
A. Rasp	45
D. Relsky	150
Samuel Reitman	20
H. R. Richards	45
Casper Riedl	30
Philip Rivkin	215
B. Robbins	175
B. Roe	100
Karl Roos	20
Rose Rosen	100
D. Rosenberg	55
N. Rosenberg	20
Rosenblatt	60
Bernard Rosenfeld	515
D. Ross	130
Frank Rossetto	45
E. Rostowsky	60
Abe Rothenberg	20
Aaron Rubin	20
Ida Rubin	40
I. Ruderman	40
Solomon Rudnitsky	20
Sam Ryant	20
Clara Saffern	500
S. Salai	30
Jack Samek	65
Ray Saperstein	45
S. Sasaki	130
Alex Sawka	100
Alfred Schalk	210
Paul Scherer	270
Max Schmidt	130
Eugene Schneider	45
Ida Schneider	120
M. Schneider	445
R. Schneider	45
Alex Schneiderman	20
I. Schnurman	10
Carl Schorner	10
B. Schwartz	30
J. Schwartz	20
Charles Schwartz	10
Gust Sechofm	10
Josef Segersten	100
G. Palmer Segura	45
Ed Seine	65
Ida Seittlin	65
A. Serebreny	20
R. S. Shafer	100
Bertha Shain	20
H. Shaines	160
Shalagon	100
Philip Shapiro	45
I. Sharalson	10
Harry Shea	10
Zissie Sherron	200
M. Sherwood	100
Shewchuk	10
John Shiloff	15
Phil. Shulman	20
Celia Shur	100
L. Sidlik	10
Morris Siegel	20
Sam Siegel	415
M. Sigalowsky	100
J. Silra	100
Vaino Silvan	45
H. Silverman	90
Dora Singer	30
Celia Sinow	10,590
Arthur Smith	100
J. Smith	100
Anthony Soccio	20
M. Spivak	340
M. Spongin	20
Jack Stachel	180
F. Steinbach	45
Saul Steinberg	40
Leo Steinfeld	20
Sylvia Steinwasser	10
Anna Stern	10
L. Stern	650
S. Stevens	20
I. Stutzin	40
A. Sundelin	40
John Svoynich	135
Wm. Syktya	10
G. Szepesi	110
Hyman Tams	20
Lillian Taunenbaun	10
Thos. A. Thersen	85
Harry Tobman	20
Ph. Tollerman	20
Charles Tonij	40
B. Trembach	20
Theodore Tuckel	100
Anna Tucker	40
N. Turansky	40
G. Turich	203
M. C. Underwood	45
M. Unjus	160
Fannie Utermann	150
R. Usher	45
M. Ushko	20
Joseph Vadas	140
N. Valentine	130
Bert Vandomeer	45
Peter A. Vasilieff	75
V. Vergun	100
Francis Vondras	20
Sonya Walday	30
Aranka Waldner	20
Isabel Waldner	20
Marie Walker	110
Wm. Weinstein	110
Mr. Weisberg	100
Ida Weiss	100
J. Weiss	45
Benjamin Weissberg	45
Bella Weissman	20
August Wexler	50
J. White	100
Sarah Wildhorn	100
John Williams	65
Sonia Winett	20
Charles Wiseman	30
W. Wolf	100
Bert Wolfe	50
Elizabeth Woods	100

# WITH THE YOUNG

## CONDUCTED - BY THE

### William Green and the Citizens' Military Training Camps

A Statement by the Young Workers' League of America.

THE daily press reports that William Green, who, together with seven members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, is the personal guest of Major General Charles P. Sumner at the Citizens Military Training Camp at Plattsburgh, New York, has declared himself in favor of the C. M. T. C.

"I can truthfully say there has been a wrong impression in some quarters as to the purposes and objectives of the military training camp. I think the American Federation of Labor, thru its organization and its officers, can do much to acquaint the public mind with what is being done here toward the development of young men mentally, morally and physically."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, following on the heels of the refusal of his executive council to help the workers and peasants of Mexico in their struggle against reaction and American imperialism, places his stamp of approval on the militarist institution of American imperialism as did the El Paso convention of the A. F. of L. under the domination of Sam Gompers.

For what purpose are tens of thousands of young workers and students being trained annually in the C. M. T. C.? Are they, as Green plausibly says, being developed "mentally, morally and physically"? Nonsense!

Part of Militarization.

THE Citizen's Military Training Camps are a part of the huge militarization program of American imperialism. And Green follows the lead of the imperialists in endorsing this program.

The Citizen's Military Training Camps are backed by such notoriously reactionary anti-labor individuals and institutions as the House of Morgan, General Electric, Western Electric, the Rockefeller interests thru the International Harvester Company, Crane & Co., the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Pullman and scores of others, many of whom send young workers from their plants for "vacations" at the camps. Many of these reactionary imperialist bankers and big business men are on the committee of the Military Training Camps Association, upon which no outstanding labor man is represented. Is Green, then, serving the interests of the workers of America by endorsing the C. M. T. C.?

Blessing Comes opportunely.

At a time when the government is being conducted more and more openly by direct representatives of the capitalists of this country, when members of the House of Morgan and other Wall Street interests are brazenly appointed to leading positions in the war department and in the important posts of the aviation division, whose interests are being served when Green gives his blessing to a militarist institution backed by the government and conducted by the war department?

Leon Yellen	100
A. Yollis	20
S. Yonas	240
D. Yonick	20
Y. W. C.	40
Helen Zalkowski	140
A. Zeratsky	20
Michael Ziebel	30
Ella Zobel	40
Bertha Zunsen	40
Minnie Zurov	220
PASSAIC, N. J.—	
E. Gertz	50
PATTERSON, N. J.—	
Associated Silk Workers	100
Oscar Dittrich	100
Chas. Kondla	100
A. Lapinski	60
B. Leib	20
Seymour Raskin	40
Abram Waks	90
STAMFORD, CONN.—	
E. A. Furman	30
A. A. Sockol	840
Isador Wofry	40
WATERBURY, CONN.—	
A. Boyus	20
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.—	
Peter Cibula	30
G. Manicardi	20
Geo. Zimmerman	40
YONKERS, N. Y.—	
O. A. Krampetz	100
MISCELLANEOUS—	
CONNECTICUT—	
Treskunoff Studio, Ansonia	30
Herman Cade, Branford	20
H. G. Ahlgren, Collinsville	80
C. M. Smith, Cos Cob	20
S. R. Cohen, New Britain	100
P. H. Shea, New Britain	100
A. P. Szczepanski, New Britain	40
John Tomaino, New London	20
S. J. Pynduss, Norwalk	20
Richard E. Addison, Plainfield	30

## Jewish Fraction Meeting

All the Jewish Party members are urgently requested to attend the Jewish party fraction meeting coming Friday, Aug. 27, at the Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd. Comrade Max Bedacht and Rubin Salzman will take up very important problems.



## Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

### CARPENTERS 376 ASKS LOCALS TO CHECK OFFICIALS

#### Hutcheson Persecution Basis of Appeal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Local No. 376 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is appealing to the other locals of the union to take action against the arbitrary regime of President William L. Hutcheson of the general organization.

#### Expels His Opponents

Under the pretext of technical violations of the union constitution, Hutcheson had punished all who oppose his policy by a whole series of suspensions, expulsions and charter revocations. Local No. 376 has had its charter revoked because its recording secretary, Nathan Rozen, was the candidate against Hutcheson on a progressive program in the last election.

Each local union is receiving from Local No. 376 a letter explaining its appeal to the general organization, a resolution for consideration by the local receiving it, and a small booklet setting forth in detail the conflict between Hutcheson and the progressives in the union. An appeal is made to all local unions to defend the constitutional rights of the members and locals and stop Hutcheson's persecution of all progressive opposition to his autocratic rule.

#### A Progressive Program

The progressive program proposes measures to strengthen the union organization, give the carpenters job control and the forty-hour, five-day week. Amalgamation of the building trades upon a departmental basis is included, in the demands, along with uniform agreements, expiring at the same time and to be ratified by the rank and file.

#### WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

### WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

#### TONIGHT

8:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solos.  
7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.  
7:30 to 8:30—Vella Cook, contralto; WCFL Ensemble; Clarence Theders, baritone.  
8:30 to 10:00—Little Joe Warner, gloom chaser; Al Scott Hawaiian Trio; Cook Sisters, harmony songs.

### Features of Next Saturday's Issue of the New Magazine Supplement

by

V. F. CALVERTON  
T. J. O'FLAHERTY  
MANUEL GOMEZ  
JESSICA SMITH  
HARRY GANNES

and all the leading figures in the American Communist movement.

### ART WORK AND CARTOONS

by

FRED ELLIS  
K. A. SUYANTO  
HAY BATES  
A. JERGER  
VOSE  
and Others

### Poems - Movie Reviews and other features

Be Sure to Get the Issue of Saturday, August 28th

### WITH THE LABOR PRESS

(More than 500 trade union papers—official organs of national and international unions, state federations of labor, district councils, central labor bodies and local unions—advocate correct, partially correct, or incorrect policies, voice poorly or well, represent or misrepresent, the opinions of the rank and file of the trade union movement. This is the field in which our party must conduct most of its work and it is a field of activity about which we must of necessity have the most detailed and accurate information.)

The publication in this department of editorial comment from the trade union press does not mean necessarily that we are in agreement with it. We publish this material to inform our readers of the trend of thought expressed in the labor press and when necessary such editorial expressions will be accompanied by our own comment.—Editor's Note.)

### The Capitalist Press and Stoolpigeons.

A very superficial observation of the local gang of stoolpigeons of the capitalist class, reveals at once that they are very crude and brazen in their operations in the local labor movement, if indeed it can be called such. However, they imagine that they are clever. But they possess the cleverness of an elephant plowing thru a snowbank. Of our 20 years experience in the labor movement, we can honestly say that we have never seen a more cumbersome set of lieutenants of the capitalists, than those who operate in Great Falls. They are whitened sepulchers of dishonesty and corruption. And when sometimes the air is pregnant with foul and nauseating odors, it is because these creatures, in human skin are about.

It is well for the honest rank and file of labor to know what constitutes the earmarks of the stoolpigeon element within its ranks. Once the workers know the line that separates the honest from the dishonest leaders of labor, it will have no difficulty in taking care of its interests.

For instance, the element that works in close co-operation with the two local organs of the Copper Company, the Tribune and the Leader, is an element that receives its orders from the Anaconda Copper Company. Every worker who is conscious of the fact that he lives, knows that the Tribune which waxes fat on county printing contracts, is the official morning handbill of the Copper Company, while the Leader is the official afternoon handbill of the same trust. Both of these capitalist sheets are as spiritual as a hog at the corn trough. For a cigar and a glass of wine they are prepared to sell the nation, the state, its inhabitants and wealth, both natural and created, to their god, the Anaconda Copper Company. Every time that they yelp at the honest elements in the labor movement, and back the plots of the stoolpigeons' elements, the whole world sees their spotted tongues lined with copper. But while these sheets have not organized the workers into labor organizations, they have, as every intelligent worker knows, put out streams of propaganda against the unity of labor, thru the instrumentality of the shady elements within the ranks of organized labor.

That is the very purpose of their existence; to promote dishonesty in our political and industrial life as a people. They never have a word to say in the upholding of honesty anywhere.

Therefore, workers, beware of that element which uses the capitalist press within your ranks, to advance the plans and plots of the capitalist class. It is a sure sign that it is not too honest with labor, as that two and two make four.

There will always be more or less differences between groups in the labor movement, as to economics and policies. How could it be otherwise? Since labor all over the world is becoming rapidly the dominant actor in the political and industrial life of the nations, it stands to reason that there is bound to be conflicting opinions on some important questions affecting policy and tactics. Perhaps that is as it should be. Everything that is alive is in a process of agitation. Only the dead are dead.

And as workers, it is our duty to study the various labor ideas, in order that we may be in a position to fight effectively in the class struggle. If it is in the interest of our class, we shall adopt it.

But there cannot be any difference of opinion among the workers of all shades of labor opinion, as to the sociological fact, that any element or individual who works with the agencies of capitalism, such as the capitalist press, is a stoolpigeon of the capitalist class, either conscious or unconscious. Again we say, guard yourselves against them.

—Great Falls, Mont., Town Topics.

### PAINTERS' UNION GETS RAISE FOR CHICAGO MEMBERS; BOOM IN BUILDING MAKES IT EASY

As a result of the 85% organization of painters and glaziers in Chicago, some 17,000 members of that union will receive an increase in wages on Sept. 13 from the present dollar and a half an hour to \$1.62½, or thirteen dollars a day.

The fact that union conditions prevail has had a good effect on the employment situation. Work is plentiful in the territory over which the Painters' District Council of Chicago has jurisdiction, and which includes everything between Lake Michigan on the east and the county line on the west, between North Chicago and the Indiana line.

Painting is one of the dangerous trades, on account of the prevalence of lead poisoning. The danger increases directly as the length of the day increases, and as the wages are lowered, for this means longer exposure, insufficient recreation, and lack of hygienic facilities. In the old days before the union organization was strong "painters' colic" or lead poisoning was a greater thing. There is still too much of it, but organization and union conditions have reduced it remarkably.

Every reader around New York should attend the

### Daily Worker Picnic SUNDAY, SEPT. 5

Edenwald Park, New York

(No admission charge)

Take Third Ave. "L" to 133rd Street or Lexington Ave. Subway to 180th Street. Transfer to Westchester Railroad. Get off at Dyer Ave. (Fare 7c.)

Auspices: Daily Worker Builders' Club, 108 East 14th Street, New York City

The use of paint spraying machinery threatened the life of the organization for a while, but finally provided a fatal argument against itself, an argument that is in some states embodied in the law. Spraying paint by machinery vaporizes and scatters the finely divided particles of lead thru the air, where they are certain to be breathed in not only by the workers on the machines but by others around about.

The spraying machines are also used now for the cheaper work as fine even coats of paint are not yet possible by this method.

The Painters' union is one of the largest of the building trades department to reject the Landis award. The open shop drive culminating in the decision of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis several years ago brought chaos into the building industry, and some of the unions which had formerly co-operated well with each other signed the award. Others did not.

The open shop drive was smashed largely by the building boom and while there is plenty of construction going on, individual unions can, by organization activity, raise their wages. However, when the building boom ends, there may be another story to tell. Then the need of close relationships between the various unions of the building industry will be very apparent, the left wing members point out, and the old clauses for sympathetic strikes will have to go back into the contracts, and machinery will have to be created for some common action.

The left wing in the Painters' union also is emphasizing now that a thorough discussion by the membership of the proposition for amalgamation of building trades union with departmentalization, as outlined by the 1913 Building Trades Department Convention is more necessary than ever.

Policies and Programs  
The Trade Union Press  
Strikes—Injunctions  
Labor and Imperialism

### LIVE UNION OF LABORERS IN WORCESTER

#### Wage Demand Pending May Bring Strike

By SYDNEY BLOOMFIELD.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26.—Without the blare of trumpets the work of organization has been going on steadily in this city, known thru out the land as the "mother of the open shop" until today, a lusty young union of laborers marches proudly with its more than 600 members to challenge the dictatorial rule of the most militant open shop labor-hating outfit known as the Building Trades Employers' Association of Worcester.

#### A Live Local

The Laborers' Union, Local 620, is affiliated with the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, and bids fair to set the pace in reactionary New England for militancy and progress. A young militant and class-conscious element is at the helm and its special meeting held at Victory Hall, Shrewsbury street, which was attended by the bulk of the membership, making it more like a mass meeting than an ordinary business meeting, bears eloquent testimony to its ability to fight and win.

The union demands a straight 60 cents per hour for all laborers. This and other demands are now before the employers association, who have persistently tried to avoid the issues with all sorts of lame excuses, among which a few are: that the union is not yet six months in existence; that they did not hear of such a union being organized (despite the fact that all employers received our letters informing them of the organization and existence of the Laborers' Union, etc.).

One of the large contractors declared that they are paying a scale ranging from 40 to 70 cents an hour, and because of the great difference in quality of workmen in this particular line, this contractor said, they had refused to consider setting a standard wage. Of course the declaration of this contractor is sheer bunk.

In the first place, no laborer is at the present time getting 70 cents an hour, this exaggerated statement was meant to show thru the local papers which carried his statement that the boss was even paying more than the union is asking for, if the laborer deserves it. This statement was intended to show how "good" the boss is to "deserving" workers, and thus creating in the public mind the idea that those who do not get 70 cents an hour don't deserve it, thus paving the road for prejudicing the public mind in the event of a strike, when the contractors will try to show that the union is asking for unjust demands, etc.

#### All Driven Alike

Secondly, the scale averages about 45 cents an hour, and regardless of the claims as to the "quality" of workmen, every man on the job knows that he is not out on a picnic. The straw boss attends to the driving of the men, regardless of "quality." A stronger man probably endures the driving a little better than a weak man, but they all do the same work.

The union is going thru with its demands and a strike will tie up every big construction job here if the bosses don't sober up. Negotiations with the Employers' Association are carried on thru William L. Allen, secretary of that association, which will meet to decide upon our demands, and the executive committee of the Laborers' Union will meet on the following night, when a reply from the bosses will be had.

#### Support Passaic

At the special meeting of the union the principle speaker was Brother Kula of Springfield, Mass., who spoke in Italian. The meeting also unanimously voted to assess each member 40 cents for the following purposes: 15 cents for the Passaic, N. J., textile strikers and 25 cents each for the purchase of a banner with the union emblem for use in the Labor Day parade.

The union will turn out 100 per cent strong in the Labor Day parade and before joining the main parade of the other local unions, we will start from our hall with a band and parade past the headquarters of the Employers' Association to show them that we are in business to stay. It was also decided that every member in line will carry a placard with militant and labor-rousing slogans. The parade will be utilized for arousing the labor movement in this city to the needs of a huge campaign for organizing the unorganized.

#### Will Give to British

When Joseph Jones, the British miners' delegate, comes to this city the laborers will be on deck not merely with a rousing welcome, but with substantial cash for the heroic striking miners in England.

### PAINTERS SOLD OUT IN STRIKE AT CLEVELAND

#### Unity Needed in the Building Trades

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—After the painters had been out on strike since March 1, the strike committee about ten days ago demanded from the meeting of the painters full power to act. The contractors declared that they could not deal with a committee that had constantly to report back to the membership and get their approval altho this plan had been satisfactory to the unions and the strike committee till that time.

More significant was the demand of the strike committee when it was stated by the "Citizens' Committee" representing the contractors and the open shoppers generally, that there would be no compromise, that "the train had left." This was clear. The contractors had a fund of \$5,000,000 to fight the painters and glaziers. In addition, "vandalism" was raising hell in Cleveland. It was simple for the contractors to find men who would engage in breaking windows, setting bombs, etc. That is a simple and general practice, when men are striking. So all the accomplishments of a strike in which the employers go the limit were in motion. To give the strike committee full power under these circumstances was a serious mistake.

Several weeks ago the contractors offered the painters \$1.30 an hour, 5½-day week, which was overwhelmingly rejected. What must have been the surprise of the painters today when they read that their committee did not get \$1.37½ an hour, 5-day week, but gave in to the demands of the employers, viz., the conditions that the workers had when they went out on strike, that is \$1.25 an hour, 5½-day week. In other words, the workers won nothing, but have lost everything. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost in wages and the union has been decidedly weakened.

#### "Public Interest" the Excuse

This is the accomplishment of the strike committee with full powers. According to the papers, "public interest, the growth and prosperity of the city of Cleveland, the continued expansion of facilities for the housing of new industries, seem in the opinion of the officers of these organizations and the business agents of their district council, to make it desirable that the men return to their jobs at the old rate of wages."

This is what was said in the case of the building laborers, who after several months of strike had to return on the original terms.

Next year the carpenters intend to make their demands. It is high time for the rank and file of the building workers in Cleveland to take matters into their own hands and organize properly. As already stated in these columns, they must see to it that:

#### What to Do

1. All agreements of the building trades terminate at the same time, May 1.
2. No agreement should be for more than one year.
3. The two building trades councils must be merged without delay. The existence of the two councils—both affiliated to the A. F. of L. but only one belonging to the Cleveland Federation of Labor—is a menace to the workers.
4. A grievance of one union must be regarded as a grievance of all unions—a stoppage of work by one must immediately be followed by stoppage by all.

### Workers and Farmers Urged to Hear Engdahl Speak in Wisconsin

Serious unrest is sweeping over the farming and laboring population of the country as some of the recent primary election results show. Does the government at Washington want to solve the problems of the workers and farmers of this country? CAN the American government solve them? These are the questions of the day and exactly these questions will form the subject of the speech by J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who is going to Merrill, Wis., to speak on the subject: "Can the American Government Solve the Problems of the Workers and the Farmers?" The meeting will be on Friday, August 27, 8 p. m. at Arcadia Hall.

The rich bankers are trying to convince the farmers that the source of all their troubles is the high wages of the city workers. Is this true? Are the workers and farmers enemies or friends? Engdahl will answer this question in his speech, "Why the Workers and Farmers Are Natural Allies" at Bloomville, Wis., Saturday, August 28, 8 p. m., sharp. The meeting will be held at the Town Hall.

Refugees Flee Gulf Hurricane. PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Aug. 26.—Refugees from nearby towns who had fled from the coast to highland places prepared today to return to their homes when the gulf hurricane, which spent most of its fury around New Orleans failed to strike the West Gulf Coast.



(Copyright, 1924, by Upton Sinclair)

#### WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age who had run away from his father's poor ranch in the San Elido Valley because the family were "holy rollers." His brother Eli is a cripple who has fits and "heals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad who, along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go for a quail hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, he locates oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins, and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Taintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing as the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of Rose Taintor. But soon the glad news comes that Bunny's well in the San Elido Valley has struck oil lands. A new field is started. As Bunny and Dad watch the drilling the oil suddenly pours out in a great jet—and it catches fire. Everyone runs for their lives. Dad drives in great haste to town—for dynamite. He returns and the blast is quickly gotten ready. When the charge is set off, the blaze is snuffed out and the well saved. Bunny is a millionaire ten times over. The boy is now eighteen years old and begins to worry about the administration of his field, now grown to 16 derricks. He begins also to wonder about the relations between capital and labor and asks his Dad some embarrassing questions concerning his relationship to his workers. In the meantime war with Germany looms and at the same time the men in the oil field under the inspiration of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, named Tom Axton, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Dad attends a meeting of the association and realizes he has no chance to buck up against the huge combine he faces there in attempting to advance the interests of the men. The strike is called and Dad, along with the rest of the operators, takes the thugs and guards supplied by the association to "protect property."

Paul had gone with the strikers, so Bunny learned. Mr. Ross had offered to keep him on, for there was some building that needed to be done, and the carpenters were not on strike. But Paul had thought it over and decided that his duty lay with the oil workers; they hadn't many educated men among them—that was one of the burdens the twelve hour day put upon them; so Mr. Ross would have to accept Paul's resignation, permanently or temporarily, as he might think best. Dad had said there would be no hard feelings, and Paul might come back when the strike was over.

Bunny went up to the Rasmus place to see Ruth and ask her about it. The "Superintendent of Horticultural Operations" had gone on strike with the boss carpenter, but they were still occupying the bungalow, and Ruth did the work for Dad, whenever he occupied the cabin. Ruth said that Paul couldn't get out here any more, he was sleeping on some sacks of straw in the union headquarters, where he worked about twenty hours a day. So Meelle was staying with her sister, and they spent all their spare time baking things, and old Mr. Watkins came with the same old horse hitched to the same old wagon, and carried the things to Paradise, where they were sold to the strikers. They had closed up their stand at the Watkins tract, because there wasn't nobody there but guards, and they wouldn't feed no guards, not if they starved. So spoke Meelle, who was a little chatter-box; and Ruth looked at Bunny with some embarrassment, thinking that wasn't proper talk before him. But Bunny said he wasn't strong for guards himself, it had made him sort of sick to see them on the place that was supposed to be his. And Meelle said the man that was in charge at their place wasn't a bad fellow, he had been a forester and fireguard; but some of them others was awful men, and Pap was a-scairt for the girls to go on the road at night, they cussed something fierce, and they had liquor all the time.

There was an alluring odor of hot gingerbread in the kitchen, and Bunny had not yet had his lunch; so the girls set the little table, and the three sat down, and had a meal of scrambled eggs and potatoes, and bread and butter, and goat's milk and gingerbread and strawberries—for the plants which Paul had set out had been diligently tended by Ruth, who couldn't bear to let living things suffer, even green ones. Ruth was now a young lady of almost eighteen, the same age as Bunny, but she felt a lot older, as girls do. Her fair hair was done up on the top of her head, and you saw her bare legs no longer. She always looked nice working in the kitchen, because then her cheeks were rosy; she was competent in her own domain, and told you to sit down and not mess things up trying to help. She had the bright blue eyes of all the Watkins family; in her case they went with a candid, quiet gaze that seemed to go to the depths of you, and make both deception and unkindness impossible.

Bunny at this time was just beginning an intense experience back at home—his first serious love affair, about which we shall be told before long. Eunice Hoyt was a rich girl, and complicated; to know her was sometimes pleasure and sometimes torment. But Ruth was a poor girl, and simple; her presence was soothing, calm and still like a Sabbath morning. Paul was a great and good man. Now Paul had given up his ten dollar a day job to help the strikers, and Ruth was baking food for the strikers, and while they had money she would sell it to them, and when they had no more money she would give it to them.

Meelle, likewise, was delighted to bake for the men, but that was not her only interest in them. The coming of oil to the Watkins tract had meant vast changes in Meelle's life, she was no longer to be recognized as a goat-herd, but had blossomed out, acquiring sophistication and conversation, and a bright colored ribbon in her hair and a necklace of yellow beads about her neck. Meelle had been to town the evening before, and it had been so exciting! Eli was a full-fledged preacher now, with a church of his own, and was holding services every evening for the glory of the Lord, and great numbers of the strikers had come, and grace had been abundant; and in between the pentecostal manifestations, Meelle had picked up news of the strike—there had been a fight on Main Street because a drunken guard had been rude to Mamie Parsons; and Paul had been one of a committee to see the sheriff and demand that he take either the liquor or the guns away from his deputies; and tomorrow Meelle was going to church again—there would be three services all through the day; and it was said that on Monday the operators were going to bring in strike-breakers, and start the wells flowing on Excelsior Pete; and the men were getting ready to stop that if they could—it would be terrible!

(To be continued)

The Biggest Event of the Picnic Season in Chicago

### T. U. E. L. PICNIC

SUNDAY, Sept. 5 at Stickney Park Grove

### GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant  
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."



# THE DAILY WORKER

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE }  
MORITZ J. LOE } Business Manager

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## Our Estimate of the Philippine Situation Confirmed

We were slightly too optimistic yesterday when we inferred that the imperialists supporting the Bacon bill had failed to organize a Moro demonstration in its favor, or even a substantial demonstration in favor of continued American rule for the benefit of Colonel Carmi Thompson and the American press.

A later dispatch to the *New York Times* states:

*A delegation of Moros handed Colonel Thompson a list of Dates, or feudal chiefs, "who want the American people to govern Lanao Province." They wrote in Arabic . . . The list named 400 Dates, claiming 70,000 followers.*

Inasmuch as there are 500,000 Moros, the numerical following of the chiefs who want perpetual American rule, even if genuine, is not very impressive, but there has been an appeal for the imperialist press to play up. *The Times* gives it a headline, "Moros Demand American Rule."

But more important than this feeble popular support for the Bacon bill and the rubber interests is a statement immediately preceding the sentences we quote and reading as follows:

*Some Americans of Mindanao, as elsewhere in the Philippines, realizing the danger of the situation, the possibilities of a flare-up over the independence and Bacon bill issues, IF THE AGITATION GETS OUT OF THE LEADERS' HANDS AND BECOMES A REAL ANTI-AMERICAN CAMPAIGN, recommend the appointment of a congressional commission . . .* (Emphasis ours.)

In the concluding article on the Philippine situation published on this page today we make certain criticisms of the leadership of the independence movement which this dispatch confirms. The failure of this leadership to organize the workers and peasants as the mass base of the movement, their catering to American respectability and the playing down of the importance of the Philippine labor movement, has prevented the struggle for national liberation developing the definitely anti-American capitalist character it must have to be effective in consolidating itself.

As usual, when such struggles sharpen, the imperialists are looking to the middle class leadership to check its development and divert it into channels where its energy will be exhausted in fruitless endeavor.

Expressions like that which we quote, coming from the enemies of the Philippine liberation movement, should serve as a warning to its present leaders and convince them of the most exploited and therefore the most determined section of the population—the workers and peasants.

## Important Developments in the Trade Union Movement

A wide difference of opinion has developed with the leadership of A. F. of L. unions on the question of how far the worker-employer co-operation theory and practice of the Watson-Parker bill is to be extended by legislation if the report of the views expressed by President Green during the conference of the A. F. of L. executive council with President Coolidge is correct.

The *New York Times* reports the position of the A. F. of L. official as follows:

*Organized labor is opposed . . . to the extension of the principles of the railroad labor board, with indirect government supervision of strikes and labor disputes, according to the leaders who had luncheon with President Coolidge today . . .*

*William Green . . . while declining to oppose directly the principle for the adjustment of disputes in other industries, declared, "IT IS NOT PRACTICABLE TO EXTEND THE SYSTEM IN OTHER INDUSTRIES."*

*Others in the party asserted that LABOR WAS OPPOSED TO THE PLAN CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF THE GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION THRU THE BOARD which had power to exert public pressure on the employees as well as capital.*

It appears from the report that the objection is not to the principle of "identity of interest" between labor and capital, but to the enactment of legislation which creates a government agency especially for the handling of disputes. It is probable that the tremendous power wielded by the present completely reactionary mediation board, appointed by Coolidge in accord with the provisions of the Watson-Parker bill, and the agitation for the extension of this legislation to other industries, particularly coal mining, coupled with the fact that a powerful opposition has been organized in the United Mine Workers' Union as a result of the rank and file and the lower circle of officials seeing the danger of just such proposals, endangering the very life of the union, have forced the A. F. of L. leaders to give some serious thought to the danger of a mass revolt once the workers of other unions become aware of the direction in which they are being led.

We must await further information before we are able to estimate the full significance of the statements made to Coolidge, but one thing is certain: It is that pressure from below, as yet not strong and well organized and clear, is being felt by the official sponsors of worker-employer co-operation.

The pressure must and will be increased.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

## CHICAGO PAINTERS' LOCAL 194 DONATES \$1,000 TO MINE STRIKE

The Chicago Painters' Union, Local 194, on Wednesday received the speakers for British miners' relief, Paul McKenna, representing the strikers directly, and Anton Johansen of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Following the addresses of these speakers, the local voted an assessment of fifty cents per member, and ordered a check drawn immediately for an amount to cover such assessment, a sum of \$875.

This is an addition to the sum of \$125 previously given and brings the donation of Local 194 to the British strikers up to an even \$1,000.

## The Fight on Filipino Freedom—The Vanished "Little Brown Brother Period"—"Divide and Conquer"—Philippine Rubber Possibilities—The Philippines as a Strategic Base for American Imperialism in the Pacific Area—Natural Resources Other Than Rubber—Mobilizing "Public Sentiment"—Some Defects of the Independence Movement.

### ARTICLE VII.

New Problems—New Methods.  
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IT is clear that the struggle for national liberation in the Philippines has entered a new phase.

Up to the time that the introduction of the Bacon bill and the intensive Wall Street propaganda in support of it announced the intention of American imperialism to tighten its control of the islands, and the rubber interests began agitation for the repeal of the land laws, the Philippine independence movement for the last ten years has based itself on the promise of independence—"whenever a stable government has been established"—contained in the Jones bill.

It has been possible for the small Philippine capitalist class and the middle class to carry on a highly respectable propaganda struggle for a Philippine republic. It has been necessary only to point to the Jones bill as the expression of American government. The only controversial issue has been as to whether the Filipinos had established a stable government, were organizationally efficient and in other ways were "ready for independence."

The issue therefore became one of fact and the American propaganda of the independence movement has been devoted largely to showing that Filipino workers can and will labor just as hard and devotedly for their employers as American workers do, that tropical torpor is foreign to the Filipino masses, that Filipino intellectuals are the peer of any in the world, that Filipino capitalists are good business men, and to similar middle class idiocies.

A SAMPLE of this kind of publicity is to be found in "The Philippine Republic" for August. Speaking of the Manila daily newspapers, it says:

Individually and collectively, these four newspapers will compare in every way with the American dailies of our larger cities. Indeed, sometimes we think they are better

edited and snappier, and THEY CARRY NEARLY EVERY ONE OF THE IMPORTANT SYNDICATE FEATURES THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS CARRY. . . . "WHY, THEY ARE JUST LIKE AMERICAN PAPERS," exclaimed an American. . . . like many Americans, he had been fed up on propaganda, and believed that anything Philippine must necessarily be below par. (Emphasis mine.)

WHY Filipinos should be particularly proud of the fact that their newspapers "are just like American papers" and that they carry the syndicated poison of the American press is a mystery to any intelligent worker. It can be explained only by the fact that Americanization of the island population is considered a strong argument for independence.

As a matter of fact, this is the argument of the rubber interests and they propose an intensive Americanization by the enslavement of Filipino and Moro workers and peasants. At this point the middle class leaders of the Philippine independence movement and the American capitalists are in agreement and it is here that the weakness of the present leadership shows itself, even the some of them indulge in seemingly militant nationalist utterances. Speaking recently to a meeting of 10,000 people in the Manila opera house, Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine house of representatives, said:

We are at war. A PEACEFUL war, to be sure, but war, tremendous, exacting war just the same. We are engaged in a strenuous struggle against the rising tide of imperialism in our country. . . . Let us all, DEMOCRATS, NATIONALISTS, VETERANS, or not, join forces and fight imperialism with all the force at our command. (Emphasis mine.)

ONE may pass over the reference to "peaceful" war as an oratorical euphemism, but where in the mention of the coalition of forces to fight im-

perialism is there any mention of the labor movement—the 150,000 organized Filipino workers—or to the peasant organizations, of which there are a number in the islands?

It is quite evidently a purely parliamentary struggle that the present leaders of the independence movement have in mind and one in which the working masses will be represented only thru middle-class political parties.

THIS is a fundamental mistake and it spells failure for freedom of the islands unless it is corrected. The present leadership is being tested. Much depends upon its decision as to what forces it must base itself on. The Philippine leadership should study the Chinese national liberation movement. It will find that the militancy and vitality of the Chinese movement springs from the fact that it is based upon the labor movement first, and second, upon an alliance between the workers and the peasantry. The honest intellectuals of China, students particularly, have become organizers of the trade unions and peasant associations. The Chinese labor movement is now the leader of the struggle for national liberation as well as its principal organizing force with the peasantry giving it a mass character.

THE Philippine trade union movement in proportion to total population is immensely stronger than was the Chinese trade union movement when the Hongkong transport workers' strike marked the beginning of the rise of the labor movement to the leadership of the national liberation struggle. One hundred and fifty thousand organized workers in a population of some 11,000,000 can exert an immense influence in shaping the course of the struggle.

THERE are signs that the labor movement and the labor press are already considerably in advance of the purely nationalist movement. The annual convention of the Philippine Federation of Labor on May 4 adopted a resolution declaring that:

In case of war between the United States and any other nation bordering on the Pacific, THE WORKERS OF THE PHILIPPINES WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

The resolution made the further declaration that:

The Filipino workers HAVE NO OTHER CAUSE TO DEFEND THAN THAT OF THE LIBERATION OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY. "A REVOLUTION," a Manila labor paper published in Spanish, in commenting on the above declaration, says:

One must stand one way or another. Let us be perfectly frank from now on. We should not hesitate to let the world know our position: we are for Filipino independence AND WE WILL ALLY OURSELVES WITH ANY POWER WILLING TO GUARANTEE US INDEPENDENCE, ALTHO THAT GUARANTEE MUST BE A MORE EFFECTIVE ONE THAN THAT GIVEN TO US IN 1898. (Emphasis mine.)

CONTRASTED with the generalities of the middle class leaders of the independence movement, these statements show an understanding and determination which no national liberation movement can fail to take full advantage of and succeed.

The organization and extension of peasant organizations, the division of estates and public lands by a commission of delegates of peasant organizations, an intensive campaign for the inclusion in the trade unions of all agricultural and industrial workers, the establishment of a firm alliance between the trade unions and the peasantry, the demand for a workers' and peasants' government—the linking up of all these demands and organizational measures with the struggle for national liberation, autonomy in internal affairs for the Moro sections desiring it—these are the minimum requirements for a successful struggle against American imperialism in the Philippines.

(THE END.)

## A Danger to British Labor

By EARL BROWDER.

WHEN the British parliament passed the eight-hour law (a law which, if enforced, increases the time underground of the miners to eight and one-half hours) it was completing a clever encircling movement about the miners, with the assistance of the general council, "left" as well as right wings, by means of which it expects to drive the miners to accept the coal commission report. This campaign has had wide ramifications, extending right into the labor unions, some points of which are plainly visible to indicate those which are hidden.

The eight-hour law is organically connected with the campaign against Soviet Russia. Both reflect a deep desire of the bourgeoisie who wish longer hours for labor and wish to crush the workers' republic, but the immediate purpose is to enable the treacherous right-wing leaders of the trade unions and labor party, Thomas, MacDonald & Co., to pose before the masses in a militant attitude of defiance of the government; for them to regain some of the lost hold upon the workers; to demoralize the broad opposition aroused at the surrender of the general strike by calling for a "united front" against the eight-hour law and for Soviet Russia (a "united front" with Thomas, MacDonald & Co.); and under cover of all this elaborate smoke-screen, the miners, their mouths gagged by a "united front" agreement, their support demoralized, can be driven to accept the Samuel memorandum under threats of worse to come if they refuse.

IT is a very critical situation for the miners, and therefore for the world's labor movement. Cook himself fell into the trap when he agreed to withdraw his pamphlet on the betrayal of the general strike and agreed to the cancellation of the June 25 conference of the union executives. What a tremendous triumph this was for the traitor, Thomas, is reflected in the convention of the National Union of Railway Men, where the opposition, thrown into confusion by the sudden unity of Cook with Thomas, was completely demoralized.

How deep that opposition was in its potentialities was shown on the first day, when a majority of the delegates overruled Thomas and his plans, to elect from the hall the bourgeois newspaper representatives. The opposition sentiment was there, but it had been deprived of its lead, of its point of orientation—it had been beheaded.

THE role of the so-called "left wing" in the general council (Purcell, Hicks, et al) in the latest developments continue to be what it was since the calling of the general strike and its surrender—that of lackeys to Thomas and the right wing. In equivocal public statements and speeches they have attempted to direct away from themselves the mass indignation at the surrender of the general strike, but their actions continue to help Thomas carry thru new treachery.

It is the camouflage of new "help for the miners" that made it possible to postpone the meeting of the executives, together with the pretense of uniting to defend Russia, and it is this

false "united front" which is pledged to no action whatever that is disolving the basis for a real advance of the workers—the basis of a mass movement for new leadership. IT is exceedingly painful to note that even some of the revolutionary workers have been confused by the new maneuvers of reaction. This is the more unfortunate since the minority movement and the Communist Party made such a brilliant record, before and during the strike, and gave the working masses such a clear, militant leadership. All the more necessary it is, then, for us to say clearly that the tendency observable among the revolutionary workers to silence their criticism of the general council leaders (both right and "left") at this moment is the most dangerous thing for the whole movement that could happen.

When the Glasgow Worker, organ of the minority movement, issued the slogan on June 25 of "Action first, criticism afterward," it was objectively falling into the same trap into which Cook fell, and thus falling effectively to expose and block this huge treason, this monstrous strategy of all the forces of the British bourgeoisie directed against the miners, and thru the miners against the whole working class.

THRU the whole experience of the British working class since the last days of April, the bright yellow thread of bankrupt reformism is intertwined; this thread choked the magnificent general strike; and now, after it had been so splendidly cast off by the miners in their brilliant struggle, it is again about their necks.

The first duty of revolutionists everywhere is to cry a warning to the miners and to call for action and struggle which will break thru this ring of governmental forces and reformist treachery. Such action requires criticism, constant and continuous criticism, of all the misleaders of the British workers. Only thus can the new hours-law be defeated, together with the whole capitalist offensive.

## Coolidge States U. S. Will Not Revise Its World Court Position

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 26.—President Coolidge is "disturbed" by the rumors from Europe that the countries which constitute the world court are intending to induce the United States to revise its reservations and ask for various trades on tariff regulations.

The "spokesman," who always speaks for the president, asserts that the United States will go into the world court on the reservations adopted by the senate or will not go in at all. This is the ultimatum handed in advance to the league powers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 26.—Four men were killed, one is dying and two others are in critical condition in a hospital here as the result of an automobile crash here early today.

## Are Demands of Miners Unfair?

By MAX BEDACHT.

THE British general strike raised many issues for the workers that need careful consideration. One of these issues is that the strike was fought in support of the struggle of the British Miners' Federation for the maintenance of their standard of wages and hours against the mine owners who claim that the coal mining industry can no longer maintain decent wages and hours and still pay profits. The mine owners maintain that it is manifestly unfair of the workers to demand "more than the industry can pay." The issue of capitalism itself is thus raised.

The capitalist "invests" money only because he expects profits. Organization of production is carried on "on that basis. No profit—no production." As against this there is the interest of society as a whole and of the worker in particular. No production—no eats.

The Contradiction.

HERE is for capitalism the insoluble contradiction between the profit interests of the capitalist owners of industry and the very life interests of society. It is here where the principle of the American Federation of Labor, "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay," suffers its Waterloo. A fair day's work for the boss can be only one guaranteeing good profits, irrespective of whether the workers eat or not. A fair day's wage for the workers, on the other hand, can only be one which guarantees sufficient means of living, irrespective of whether the boss gets any profits on his investment or not.

The British struggle is establishing for themselves the principle that the concern of the workers and unions is only a "fair day's pay." It is in the

nature of capitalism that in these struggles for a fair day's pay the workers will run up against a situation when industries conducted on the basis of capitalism can no longer guarantee a "fair day's pay" and a "fair profit." At this moment the struggle of the workers must direct itself against profit, against capitalism itself. The workers cannot starve themselves merely to guarantee profits to their bosses. And when the bosses, when the private ownership of industry can no longer keep the workers alive then the workers will abolish the bosses, abolish the private ownership of industry which stands in their way.

The Alternative.

THIS is a revolutionary perspective, it is true. But this perspective is not manufactured by the terrible Bolsheviks, but by the logic of capitalism itself. The Communists do not manufacture such revolutionary alternatives. Capitalism creates them. And in spite of all the protestations of the right and the pseudo left leaders of the British general strike of the peaceful and non-revolutionary intentions of this alternative rises before the working class of Great Britain and of the world as a result of the strike and its causes.

The miners of Great Britain fight for a chance to live. The mine owners fight for their profits. The principles of capitalism make it obligatory for the mine owners to fight for their profit. The will and the right to live make it obligatory for the workers to fight for their wages. And as between the principles of capitalism and the will to live the struggle will go on until one or the other side wins decisively. And it is not difficult to select the side which will eventually be victorious.

## TALE OF TWO CITIES: CHICAGO MILLINERY SHOPS UNORGANIZED, LOWER WAGES THAN IN NEW YORK

CHICAGO—(FP)—Nonunion Chicago sweatshops millinery workers while unionized New York gives much more tolerable conditions, the Women's Millinery Workers' union explains in driving home to Chicago girls what organization means. The union, which is Local 52 of the Cloth Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers Intl., draws the following comparisons:

—Weekly Wage—  
Makers & Union  
Operators Trimmers Hours  
New York ..... \$45-65 \$30-45 " 44  
Chicago ..... 20-35 15-30 48

Overtime  
Rate 1½ Work equal Job  
New York ..... division secure  
Chicago.... straight favorites arbitrary

"Wages and hours for nonunion millinery workers in Chicago compare still more unfavorably with unionized New York," Secy. Anna David of Local 52 says to the girls. "The conditions in New York were secured through the union. You can bring about the

same conditions in Chicago if you will organize."

The local, though organized less than a year ago, promptly showed its sense of responsibility toward the rest of the labor movement both at home and abroad. When Local 47, the men millinery workers of Chicago, gave \$40 for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers, Local 52 donated \$75. When the men gave \$50 to the British miners, the women volunteered in numbers for the British relief tag day in Chicago and they are doing the same for the Passaic tag day.

Two delegates are going from Local 52 to the annual woman trade union conference under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, at Waukegan, Ill., Sept. 24-26. The success of the hat frame workers local in New York in a 3-day strike has led to plans to organize the workers of that craft in a similar local in Chicago.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!  
Get a copy of the American Textile Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## Ernest Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

### CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENETICAL TREE.

Our Ape-Relatives and the Vertebrate Stem.

(Continued from previous issue.)

Encouraged by these great advances of modern phylogeny, and with the support of many new discoveries in comparative anatomy and embryology, in which a number of distinguished observers were at work, I was able in 1874 to venture on the first attempt to trace continuously the whole story of man's evolution. In doing so, I took my stand on the firm ground of the biogenetic law, seeking to give a phylogenetic cause, for each fact of embryology. My *Evolution Man*, which made the first attempt to accomplish this difficult task, was materially improved and enlarged as new and important discoveries were made. The latest edition (1903 [1904 in English]) contains thirty chapters distributed in two volumes, the first of which deals with embryology (or ontogeny), and the second with the development of species (or phylogeny).

The I was quite conscious that there were bound to be gaps and weak points in these first attempts to frame a natural anthropology, I had hoped they would have some influence on modern anthropology, and especially that the first sketches of a genealogical tree of the animal world would prove a stimulus to fresh research and improvement. In this I was much mistaken. The dominant school of anthropology, especially in Germany, declined to suffer the introduction of the theory of evolution declaring it to be an unfounded hypothesis, and described our carefully prepared ancestral trees as mere figments. This was due, in the first place, to the great authority of the founder and president (for many years) of the German Anthropological Society, Rudolf Virchow, as I briefly pointed out in the previous chapter. In view of this great regard that is felt for this distinguished scientist, and the extent to which his powerful opposition prevented the spread of the theory, it is necessary to deal more fully with his position on the subject. I am still further constrained to do this because of the erroneous views of it that are circulating, and my own fifty years' acquaintance with my eminent teacher enables me to put them right.

Not one of Virchow's numerous pupils and friends can appreciate more than I do his real services to medical science. His *Cellular Pathology* (1858), his thorough application of the cell-theory to the science of disease, is, in my opinion, one of the greatest advances made by modern medicine. I had the good fortune to begin my medical studies at Wurzburg in 1852, and to spend six valuable terms under the personal guidance of four biologists of the first rank—Albert Kolliker, Rudolf Virchow, Franz Leydig and Carl Gegenbaur. The great stimulus that I received from these distinguished masters in every branch of comparative and microscopic biology was the starting-point of my whole training in that science, and enabled me subsequently to follow with ease the higher intellectual flight of Johannes Muller. From Virchow especially I learned, not only the analytic art of careful observation and judicious appreciation of the detailed facts of anatomy, but also the conception of the whole human frame, the profound conviction of the unity of our nature, the inseparable connection of body and mind, to which Virchow gave a fine expression in his classic essay on "The Efforts to bring about Unity in Scientific Medicine" (1849). The leading articles which he wrote at that time for the *Journal of Pathological Anatomy and Physiology*, which he had founded, contain much new insight into the wonders of life, and a number of excellent general reflections on their significance—pregnant ideas that we can make direct use of for Monistic purposes. In the controversy that broke out between empirical rationalism and materialism, and the older vitalism and mysticism, he took the side of the former, and fought together with Jacob Moleschott, Carl Vogt, and Ludwig Buchner. . . . We the firm conviction of the unity of organic and inorganic nature, of mechanical character of all vital and psychic activity, which I have always held to be the foundation of my Monistic system, in a great measure to Virchow's teaching, and the exhaustive conversations I had with him when I was his assistant. The profound views of the nature of the cell and the independent individuality of these elementary organisms, which he advanced in his great work *Cellular Pathology*, remained guiding principles for me in the prolonged studies that I made thirty years afterwards of the organization of the radiolaria and other unicellular protists; and also in regard to the theory of the cell-soul, which followed naturally from the psychological study of it.

(To be continued.)



# The New Magazine

Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

ALEX. BITTELMAN,  
Editor.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1926

## Towards a Militant Labor Movement in the United States



Marxists' Hall,  
115 S. Ashland Boulevard.

THE formal beginning of a Communist movement in the United States will be dated September 1, 1919. On that day there were formed two Communist organizations: Both were born in Chicago, at national conventions of the two Communist groups, one held in Smolny Institute, the other in Ashland Auditorium. And by the actions of the two conventions a process has been started which has led to the creation of a revolutionary political party of the American working class.

It is thus seven years since the beginning was made to crystallize a political leadership for the workers and poor farmers of America, which shall know how to lead their struggles from day to day at the same time organizing them for the final struggle against the rule of capitalism.

Like on many occasions, the ruling class of the United States was very quick to detect the importance of the events that transpired in Chicago in the opening of September, 1919. The capitalists, their press and their government have sensed immediately the danger of the present capitalist order of society. And they did not waste much time in starting out to destroy it. Three months after the formation of the Communist organizations the democracy-lov-



**The COMMUNIST**  
No. 10 All Power to the Workers! FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA  
SECTION OF THE THIRD (COMMUNIST) INTERNATIONAL

### The World Congress of the Communist International

By JOHN REED

advanced sections to a revolutionary outlook upon the class struggle in the United States. The betrayal and bankruptcy of reformist socialism and of the Second International. The revolutionary situation in Europe. The successful proletarian revolution in Russia. The organization of the Communist International. All these events have combined together to bring about a sharpening of the class struggle in the United States, intense



W.A. Swanson

**The COMMUNIST**

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Vol. 1, No. 10  
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**HAIL TO THE SOVIETS!**  
May Day Proclamation by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America

ing Wilson administration carried thru the infamous Palmer raids. Thousands of workers were seized and thrown into jail, beaten, tortured and deported. A veritable reign of terror was instituted thruout the country. The capitalists and their servants had whipped themselves into a regular frenzy.

The Communist movement of America was driven underground but it was far from having been destroyed. Pressed by capitalist persecution, matured by practical experiences and clarified by intense ideological struggles, the revolutionary workers of the two separate Communist parties eventually came together into one organization. And in the beginning of 1921 the movement was again strong enough and already sufficiently unified internally to begin an open existence in the organization of the Workers Party of America.

What is inevitable will happen. The Communist movement in the United States became inevitable, and therefore possible despite all persecutions, because of the basic changes in the economic and political life of America following the world war. The emergence of American capitalism as the foremost imperialist exploiter of the world. The tremendous centralization of the federal government and its frankly brutal ways of suppressing the workers and supporting the employers. The great conflicts between capital and labor during 1919-1920 and the experiences derived from these struggles by the workers leading their more

struggles in the labor movement between working class revolutionists and reformist petty bourgeois, an eventual split in the Socialist Party of America and the organization—on September 1, 1919, of an independent Communist movement in the United States.

Seven years have passed since that memorable date. The Communist movement of the United States, now represented by the Workers (Communist) Party of America, has come to be an organic part of the American labor movement. It is at present the only factor in the American class struggle that is truly progressive, forward-going and inspiring to the various movements of the workers and farmers.

The banner of militant class struggle, of the proletarian revolution and of a Workers' and Farmers' government in the United States which was raised by the American Communists seven years ago is gathering around itself ever larger numbers of workers. Communist policies and Communist slogans are already exercising great influence in the everyday struggles of the masses. The time is approaching when the American working class, led by the Workers (Communist) Party, will discard completely the shackles of reformism and class-collaboration entering upon a determined struggle against the rule of capitalism and for a workers' and farmers' government.

Alex Bittelman.



"Smelny,"  
1221 Blue Island Ave.

**COMMUNIST LABOR**

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COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA

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For \$1.50 Per Year

WORKERS OF THE WORLD  
UNITED YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS. YOU HAVE A WORLD TO WIN.

**Down Tools May First, 1920**



# Pueblo Prints

By LA VERDAD.



THE Guitarist is a blind man. He never learnt how to read notes nor the value of notes, yet he knows how to keep time and play anything he hears. It feels so different to come to a "balle" (dance) where the gathering is dressed up to the minute, with few exceptions, and find the band of small town Mexican musicians in blue working shirts, khaki or denim pants, rarely in full dress suit of cloth. They are poor and what they earn goes for food. Most of these musicians play "lyrico" (by ear). When their instruments are in tune they play in a manner that is touching. There is a sweet dreaminess, a sadness expressive of romance and tragedy with all its delights and sorrows, weariness of body and soul, a brooding over much that makes or breaks their lives. The soft plaintiveness of their playing is an interpretation of their own human emotions. While they play the liveliest of dance music—say jazz—one is conscious of their manner of playing it. The delightful tum tum of the Guitarist and his sightlessness gets into one's bones.

Tall, thin Pablo gained the admiration of many and scorn of a few. During the flu epidemic years ago he bathed twice daily in the river, building a fire on the banks to keep warm. Every one in the village predicted his death, but he kept on bathing and living; others did not bathe, the flu got them and most of them died. "God's will," they all said, "God's will that tall Pablo should bathe and live to do it again." Pablo does not know the value of money. He was never paid with money for any work he did. He does not know what it means to buy or to sell. When hungry, he goes into a house, asks for food and works for it. Whatever he eats, he pays with his labor. He never begs. At times he obtains food from people who have no use for his labor. No one has checked him up to know if he paid in labor what he owed for food he took that way. One day he called at the small town store and said: "Oyez, quiero fosforos" ("I want matches"). The Mexican clerk didn't sell the matches to tall Pablo. He just gave them to him. Who expects pay from Pablo? You see, he didn't beg. He demanded. Demanding is not begging. At another time he was rendered considerably happy by the considerate storekeeper who presented tall Pablo with a new woolen shirt. Some time after that he came around wearing his old torn shirt, shivering with cold, for it does get chilly in northern Mexico when the wind blows from the north.

"Pablo, why aren't you wearing the new woolen shirt?" In an humble tone he answered: "I gave it to someone who needed it more than I do." Hearing this, the same considerate storekeeper offered him a pair of corduroy pants. "Patron," said the Mexican clerk, "don't give him the pants, put them on him, or he will give it to someone who needs it more than he does." They took him to the back of the store, dressed him up to be sure he wouldn't give the pants to somebody who needs them more than he does. He stuck to the trousers.

Juan, nicknamed "the mule," is the all-around flunky in the oldest hotel in the village. This swarthy bachelor is not an old man, nor will he ever be young again, even if he does not look a day older than he looked ten years ago. It was sad to see his bent figure, and withal that, comical. Juan had a way of walking with his head and chest so far ahead of his legs that it seemed he would fall forward on his face any minute. One actually waited to see it happen, and much relieved to see it didn't. One day this Don-lean Juan was approached by the "American" and, knowing him to be somewhat deaf, she cried at the top of her voice: "Juan (without the don), if you know of a good girl who wants work, send her to me." Smilingly (these wretched souls always wear the shine of a smile) he took the senora over and in his kind, quiet, nasal drawl he answered good naturedly: "Todas son buenas" (all the girls are good). What a worthy rebuke! Who would have thought or suspected Juan without the Don, nicknamed "the mule," to be so fine a cavalier?

To say anything unkind about anyone at all is a most distasteful thing to do. Things not kind are very often true, and the truth always gives a pain. It is painful to write about Che, the mute poet. His ever smiling face has eyes that aren't both alike, his hands and feet are not altogether straight, and he walks in a shuffling, hoppy shimmy way that is rather laugh-provoking. But there is the other Che, not seen at first sight nor at any other time if looked at superficially—Che of the heart. He, too, is a mental at the hotel, and he, too, has a nickname—"the burro." If he takes a notion to quit his job he will search for odd jobs. When he helped at the flour mill and was paid with flour he accepted most graciously, but the following day when he was again offered flour or money, he refused in his mute, eloquent manner, which meant something to this effect: "I am back on the hotel job and helped in this mill because I wanted to help. I had a meal at the hotel." The simple hearted "burro" smiled all the while he was making this clear. There are youngsters who glory in the art of provoking an unfortunate, and they indulged in it at the expense of Che's feelings. They would turn off the water supply when he wanted it to irrigate the trees in front of the hotel, or turn it on when he was thru and wanted it off. Their cruel teasing robbed him of his perpetual smile. After a trial of this sort he was seen to mount to the flat roof of the hotel, where he stood outlined against the sunset sky. He was watching that opaline sunset bathing the valley nestled at the feet of the Cordillera. So he stood there, a silent figure, alone with the beauty of a sunset and its twilight, a dim figure, with hat in hand, and may we imagine that he was thinking: "There is this beautiful thing in life that I may look upon and enjoy without it taunting me, ridiculing me, without humiliating Che, nicknamed "burro."



## A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

### "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM."

THERE'S a lot of good fun: "Up in Mabel's Room." Marie Prevost, one time bathing beauty for Mack Sennett, has lost none of her shapeliness and has become a comedienne of high order since she "walked the beach." She does the honors in this picture and does them well, and parades her form to the delight of the observant sex and the envy of the hopeful one.

The picture is a bedroom farce—comedy done over from the stage success. The story concerns itself with the adventures of three couples and three others at a week-end party that becomes hectic in the pursuit of an ex-husband by his former wife and the possession of a chemise—a gift to his former wife in the days of early infatuation.

The absurd plot is laugh-provoking. The sub-titles are snappy. Marie Prevost has freshness and charm and is excellent both in negligee and with clothes on. Phyllis Haver, another one-time bathing beauty and one of those that "gentlemen prefer," does well, together with Harrison Ford, who plays the pursued hubby. The supporting cast is good enough to complete an hour's uproarious fun over what happens "Up in Mabel's Room."

Take heed: This is not an "important" picture. Take heed some more: It's worth seeing Mabel!

### "SENIOR DAREDEVIL."

A NEW star has risen in the world of movie "westerns." But the gods that guide the fates of a movie star have played a dirty trick on this one. Unless the First National Pictures will fire the bird that wrote the scenario of "Senior Daredevil" for Ken Maynard, this particular star is not going to glimmer for long.

Never—well, hardly ever—has so poor a scenario been given to any actor. The story is improbable, impossible, unreal, uninteresting, unbearable and—well, in short, it's "one helluva story." A rugged westerner who falls in supplying a mining camp with grub thru the evil machinations of a dirty, dirty, gawd how dirty villain, prays for a son. Presto, changeo—he gets one. All ready made. It seems that in his early

youth he loved a lady, but he didn't know he was the father of a son. Men, it seems, were like that in the old days. And so on and so on until the final climax, when his son, "Senior Daredevil," "brings home the bacon" to proud papa, saves his gold, saves the mining camp and marries the girl—tho you wonder why he does it. Dorothy Devore plays the girl—badly.

The new star, Ken Maynard, has appeared in pictures before only as a "stunt man." He rides daringly and his horse, "Tarzan," is a beauty, who goes thru many tricks that prove a circus training but are not essential to a good picture. Ken Maynard has looks; he has physique; he's no great actor, but he may learn to "get by." If his press agent can be believed, he is a Texas collegian who learned horseback riding better than civil engineering and spent some time doing "stunts" for leading circuses, finally graduating into the movies. He played Paul Revere and did his famous "ride" in "Janice Meredith."

"Senior Daredevil" is the first picture for Ken Maynard and his horse. If they don't give him something better to act in and a better leading lady Barnum & Bailey's circus is going to get back one of their old performers and a very fine horse. W. C.



Ken Maynard

## Rudolph Valentino

"THE world's greatest lover" is dead. The volume of the event stopped even the skeptic and scoffer for a minute, for the loss of "The Sheik" proved of such tremendous moment. The press, the movie world and the world at large were so moved that the impress of Rudolph Valentino was unmistakable. "Romance" was dead! The romance that for the moment was carried along in the person of this young Italian and one that spelled escape from economic physical, and all ailments; from the long and arduous day in the factory and the hum-drum of the kitchen—yes, and even from the continuous round of meetings and thousand and one tasks of the active worker in the trade union and revolutionary movements. Rudolph was romance and rest and peace and escape—joyous escape into an unreal world perhaps but escape nevertheless, from this one, if only for a moment. For the cinema, as in this respect, Trotsky points out, is replacing both liquor and the church.

This is true of course of all motion pictures. But Rudolph Valentino brought personality and fire and that indefinable "certain something" that caught the imagination and carried it along for ever so many of all ages and both sexes. His rise as a star was spectacular. "The Four Horsemen" in 1919 started him on the road to movie me and "The Sheik" in 1921 definitely established it. "Moran of the

Lady Letty," "Monsieur Beaucaire" "The Eagle" and his last picture "The Son of the Sheik" (reviewed in this column a few weeks ago) are some of his other pictures. The titles of the "great lover" and "The Sheik" perhaps did not do justice to him as an actor tho they helped his popularity. No great actor, he was nevertheless above the average and his difficulties with the producers are said to have been due to his bitter complaint against the commercialism of the movies which sacrificed all art to the greater glory of profit.

The spectacular fame of "The Sheik" won't last—would probably have dimmed soon had he lived. Unless the artist is essentially great and his medium is a bit of pictured life that rings clear and touches deeply, one soon forgets. Fancy and imagination are so shifting, they don't stay where they are not permanently touched. Rudolph Valentino was a point for romance to focus on for the moment only.

Now he is dead. But the movies will continue. And the masses of the world will continue to go to them for education, entertainment and escape—day in and day out and by the millions to be carried along by perhaps another "great lover" in a world of "sticky" and "over-slopped" romance. Until some day labor will make over this world of illusion into a more healthy one.





Decorative head drawn by Fred Ellis

By V. F. CALVERTON.

TO quiet, agrarian souls the railroad came like an invader in the night. It was a spectre that threatened to overspread the land with disaster and destruction. A demon of smoke and steel, it screamed its way across continent, stopped only by ocean and sea. Its whistle foretold the fall of rustic civilization.

The locomotive, in brief, was viewed as a leviathan; an octopus.

This was a social mood, not an individual caprice or poetic protest. In "The Octopus" Frank Norris gives it vigorous and vivid expression. Presley, in the early pages of the novel, epitomizes the attitude in a paragraph:

"Then, faint and prolonged, across the levels of the ranch, he heard the engine whistling for Bonneville. Again and again, at rapid intervals in its flying course, it whistled for road crossings, for sharp curves, for trestles; ominous notes, hoarse, bellowing, ringing with the accents of menace and defiance; and abruptly Presley saw again, in his imagination, the galloping monster, the terror of steel and steam, with its single eye, cyclopean, red, shooting from horizon to horizon; but saw it now as the symbol of a vast power, huge, terrible, flinging the echo of its thunder over all the reaches of the valley, leaving blood and destruction in its path; the leviathan, with tentacles of steel clutching into the soil, the soulless Force, the iron-hearted Power, the monster, the Colossus, the Octopus."

The locomotive effected a revolution in the western world. It revolutionized production by accelerating transportation, and revolutionized ideas by increasing contacts and multiplying communications, and changing leisurely hamlets into bustling towns and cities. It announced the beginning of a new age.

Frank Norris' novel, "The Octopus," is devoted to the theme of the locomotive and the epic of the wheat. Norris was one of the first American novelists to conceive of life in terms of forces instead of individuals. There was something sentimental in Norris' attitude, it is true, but there was at the same time something very powerful and something very accurate in his exaltation of forces over individuals. In an intuitive way, perhaps, he understood that it was man's destiny to control these forces for his own salvation, but into his novels this intuition seldom crept. It was always the force of the locomotive, the power of the wheat that prevailed. Life for Norris was a sweeping epic in which man was but an inconspicuous, microscopic puppet. Yet there was about Norris' work a proletarian sympathy and protest which, though not scientific or socialistic, invariably endowed his better work with a flash of beauty that was lacking in the prudish pastels of Howells. The conversation between two of the characters, Presley and Vanamee, about the former's poem, called "The Tollers," is illustrative of an attitude that was not characteristic of the bourgeois literature of the nineteenth century. Presley, whom we mentioned before, was a poetic type, hugging the soil as his

inspiration; Vanamee, a mystic, in love with the magic of the wheat, is like an iridescent apparition of the endless plains.

"The moment seemed propitious. The stillness of the vast, bare hills was profound. The sun was setting in a cloudless brazier of red light; a golden dust pervaded all the landscape. Presley read his poem aloud. When he had finished his friend looked at him.

"What have you been doing lately?" he demanded. Presley, wondering, told of his various comings and goings.

"I don't mean that," returned the other. "Something has happened to you, something has aroused you. I am right, am I not? Yes, I thought so. In this poem of yours you have not been trying to make a sounding piece of literature. You wrote it under tremendous stress. Its very imperfections show that. It is better than a mere rhyme. It is an utterance—a message. It is truth. You have come back to the primal heart of things, and you have seen clearly. Yes, it is a great poem."

"Thank you," explained Presley fervidly. "I had begun to mistrust myself."

"Now, observed Vanamee, 'I presume you will rush it into print. To have formulated a great thought, simply to have accomplished, is not enough."

"I think I am sincere," objected Presley. "If it is good, it will do good to others. You said yourself it was a message. If it has any value, I do not think it would be right to keep it back from even a very small and most indifferent public."

"Don't publish it in the magazines at all events," Vanamee answered. "Your inspiration has come from the People. Then let it go to the People—not the literary readers of the monthly periodicals, the rich, who would only be indirectly interested. If you must publish it, let it be in the daily press. Don't interrupt. I know what you will say. It will be that the daily press is common, is vulgar, is undignified; and I will tell you that such a poem as this of yours, called as it is 'The Tollers,' must be read by the Tollers. It must be common; it must be vulgarized. You must not stand upon your dignity with the People, if you are to reach them."

"That is true, I suppose," Presley admitted, "but I can't get rid of the idea that it would be throwing my poem away. The great magazine gives me such a background; gives me such weight."

"Gives you such weight, gives you such background. Is it yourself you think of? You helper of the helpless? Is that your sincerity? You must sink yourself; must forget yourself and your own desires of fame, of admitted success. It is your poem, your message, that must prevail—not you, who wrote it. You preach a doctrine of abnegation, of self-oblivion, and you sign your name to your words as high on the tablets as you can reach, so that all the world may see, not the poem, but the poet. Presley, there are many like you. The social reformer writes a book on the iniquity of the possession of land, and out of

the proceeds buys a corner lot. The economist who laments the hardships of the poor allows himself to grow rich upon the sale of his book."

"But Presley would hear no further. 'No,' he cried, 'I know I am sincere, and to prove it to you, I will publish my poem, as you say, in the daily press and I will accept no money for it.'"

It is the vision of the wheat, too, that fascinates and inspires Norris. Wheat is no common thing for him. It is no common growth that is whipped into food for humans. It is a conception. It is a sweeping reality. It is the sustenance of a nation, of a world. It is a poem and a passion, a reality that is irresistible and overwhelming.

"There it was, the Wheat, the Wheat! The little seed long planted, germinating in the deep, dark furrows of the soil, straining, swelling, suddenly in one night had burst upward to the light. The wheat had come up. It was there before him, around him, everywhere, illimitable, immeasurable. The winter brownness of the ground was overlaid with a little shimmer of green. The promise of the sowing was being fulfilled. The earth, the loyal mother, who never failed, who never disappointed, was keeping her faith again. Once more the strength of the nations was renewed. Once more the Titan, benignant, calm, stirred and woke, and the morning abruptly blazed into glory upon the spectacle of a man whose heart leaped exuberant with the love of a woman, and an exulting earth gleaming transcendent with the radiant magnificence of an inviolable pledge."

It is these two themes that course through the novel, the locomotive, and the wheat. The immensity of the wheat, after all, becomes a world-immensity only through the locomotive which can transport it from town to city and from city to nation. While "men perished, were shot down in the very noon of life, hearts were broken . . . and misery, death and anguish spun like a wheel of fire," the wheat remained, and its rushing roar down chute and channel continued "peristent, steady, inevitable." The struggle with the railroad was similar. Man succumbed to it. The peasant-farmer was exploited and extinguished. The old virtues were converted into the new vices. The men of the Ranch had surrendered to the men of the Railroad, yet Norris never forgets to stress the fact that it had been "forces rather than men (who) had locked horns in the struggle."

"Into the prosperous valley, into the quiet community of farmers, that galloping monster, that terror of steel and steam had burst, shooting athwart the horizons, flinging the echo of its thunder over all the ranches of the valley, leaving blood and destruction in its path . . . The ranches had been seized in the tentacles of the octopus; the iniquitous burden of extortionate freight rates had been imposed like a yoke of iron."

Like the novels of the Christian socialist school in England, led by Kingsley and Mrs. Gaskell, Norris' novels, as we said in an earlier paragraph, evidence a certain sympathy

with the proletariat. They are certainly not part of a proletarian art, which is an art created by the proletariat for the proletariat, or for all society. But they evidence a change from the literature of the bourgeoisie which had captured the literary citadel during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Before the eighteenth century, literature had been the child of the aristocracy, and, as in the works of Shakespeare, had expressed the ethics and esthetics of the feudal nobility. Norris' work marks the definite beginning of an anti-bourgeois trend in our literature.

Norris' work with its spirit of revolt grew out of the vast expansion of capitalism over the great western sections of the United States. The railroads had started as private companies, in bitter competition with each other, but in the struggle with the western ranchers and farmers, consolidation soon became expedient. The famous circular of January 2, 1883, issued by the three banking houses of Drexel, Morgan and Co., Brown Brothers and Company, and Kidder, Peabody and Company, and the notorious gathering at Morgans home, were the beginning of the "iron-clad combination" of railroad magnates that was to conclude the competition between the private companies. In the struggle for lands, congress invariably yielded to the railroad capitalists. The workmen were exploited, the farmers were tricked, the public, as the petty-bourgeoisie christens itself, was swindled. It was a time when millionaires were made in the mad gamble of a night, when cunning became a virtue and deceit a crown. While this insane scramble for wealth went on, and workers were bent, broken and crucified in the process, William Dean Howells, the leading American novelist of the bourgeoisie, wrote quiet, sweet stories of the parlor antics of the newly rich, and, in his own words, averted ugliness by turning his glance to "the more smiling aspects of life (which) are more American." Frank Norris, on the other hand, detested this unreal sweetness and serenity, that prided itself upon the ostrich gesture. It was the smell of earth that haunted him. In him was a desire to tell fact and not fiction. He hated the bourgeoisie, who desired relief in art and escape in fiction. He did not wish to write boudoir literature for decadents or saccharine tales for sentimental virgins. He did not wish to devote his talent to the art of the precious few. "No art that is not in the end understood by the people," he wrote, "can live or ever did live a single generation." Altho Frank Norris' novels may lack finish and want form, though they may suffer from crudity and melodrama and oftentimes fail of that beauty which great art attains, there is in them the spirit of candor and that flare of revolt that are always moving and dynamic. And it is in the light of this that one can understand the sincerity of his cry:

"I never truckled; I never took off my hat to Fashion and held it out for pennies. By God, I told them the truth. They liked it or they didn't like it. What had that to do with me? I told them the truth."



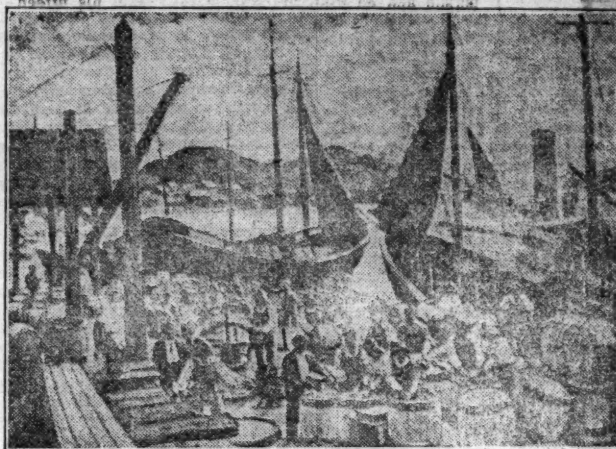
# RUSSIA IN 1926

By Jessica Smith

I HAVE been out of Russia for sixteen months after a continuous stay here of almost three years. During that first stay I saw the miraculous achievement of the first months after the famine when Moscow and in varying degrees the rest of Russia shook off its garment of misery and emerged over night with ruins repaired, buildings painted, new street car lines running, shops and restaurants in operation. I saw the less spectacular but equally thrilling progress of the months that followed when a whole people set to work with incredible energy to rebuild a country that had suffered a series of disasters that would have left a less resilient nation listless and stunned. I saw the wheels of industry gain momentum from month to month, the railroads whipped into shape, one stupendous problem after another tackled and solved. Not without mistakes here and there, terrific mistakes—not without crises that all but shook the whole structure to the ground again. But every mistake and crisis was made a lesson and so meant that the path ahead was that more secure. And the course was steadily upward.

During the past year in America a constant stream of returning bankers, business men, preachers and politicians have brought reports of still further economic progress, of increased production in industry, of more efficient service on the railroads, of a comparative abundance of goods and food on the market, and most significant of all, of a happier expression on the faces of the people. So I was prepared when I arrived in Moscow a month ago to find that the two bus-lines that were operating when I left had increased to ten, that new buildings were going up everywhere, that the little last minute purchases I had forgotten to make in New York could all be made on the Petrovka, and that everyone was better fed and better clothed.

Now I have been here a month. I have left the snow bound north and came a thousand miles south to the village of Maslov Kut in the low lands of the North Caucasus region where the tiny green flames of the winter wheat are licking up higher and higher every day as the tides of winter ebb northward. I have talked to some of the peasants, attended a meeting or two, and during long days when the misty spring rains have turned the roads to deep sticky mud, I have read all the Russian papers I could lay my hands on. And I find that the change that has taken place in the last sixteen months is a far more fundamental one than the mere raising of the general economic level and consequently the material standard of the population.



The Port of Murmansk—A Painting by K. H. Korlgin.

Russia has definitely entered upon a new period during this past year. So far her progress has been within the technical framework of the old Russia. In order to build a new economic structure it was necessary first to get back to the point where they were before the revolution. There was not time to begin at the bottom and introduce a new technique all along the line. The change of ownership and organization could not wait for a change in the old methods to give them a more solid basis. First it was necessary to make the old system work, to fill the gap of the transition period, and then, when the elemental needs of food and clothing and shelter were satisfied, begin to build the new. The process of building the new has now begun in earnest. True, in absolute figures neither industry or agriculture or trade have attained quite their pre-war proportions. But they have come very near it—so near that nothing can stop their attaining them in the course of the next year or so. But the old technique and the old machinery have reached their limit. The progress that will take place from now on will break the bonds of the old technical structure, and is dependent on the introduction of new methods and new machinery.

I do not, however, want to give the impression that all is smooth sailing ahead. At the early spring there was a tense situation as regards foreign trade, the internal market, currency, fuel and transport, and the economic difficulties are not in the least minimized by the Soviet officials. The press was full of the frankest discussion of the mistakes that have been made within the last few months. But there is an important difference between the type of crises that Russia has gone thru in the past, and the present situation. This dif-



Building a Socialist Economy.

ference is implicit in the very terminology used in the discussions. Formerly every thing was a "crisis." Now there are "economic difficulties." The cause of these crises was destitution in one field or another—and they had to be solved by bending every available resource and effort toward the solution of that particular problem, even at the expense of some other vital element in the national structure, so that each crisis was usually followed by another crisis, for everything was at such a low ebb that the withdrawing of funds and attention from any part of the economic organism meant stagnation in that particular branch. But the economic level has gradually risen to the point where funds and attention can be more equally distributed, and the difficulties of the present are rather due to a more rapid growth in one line than another, and to an increase in the material demands of the population outstripping the capacity of industry to supply them.

THE commodity hunger rises from complex causes. In the face of an absolute increase in industrial production the growth has been far greater during the last year in heavy industry than in light. The city population with its increased buying power gobbles up much of the goods before it ever gets to the villages. What does reach the villages disappears from the shelves of the co-operatives like dew before the sun. Prices are still abnormally high, but there is no cry of overproduction now. No matter how high the prices the amount of good has still not caught up with the paying demand. No wonder the peasant will not part with his grain too rapidly. His belly is full at last. He is tired of his pre-war rags. He wants new agricultural machinery, but he also wants new clothes and shoes and whatever the factories can offer to make life a little more gracious after these years of struggle. He doesn't care so much what he is paid for his grain as long as there is something for him to buy in exchange.

Nothing could be franker than the admission of all these mistakes on the part of the government officials, nothing could be clearer and more searching than their analysis of the situation and its causes, nothing more realistic than their method of handling it. The export program for the current year has been cut down from 1,105,151,000 gold roubles to 720,000. Consequently the import program has to be cut from 1,009,678,000 to 685,000,000. For the gold reserve had to be drawn on again to meet obligations incurred when the larger figure was contemplated and they are insisting rigidly on the prompt meeting of all foreign obligations. Furthermore, they cannot run the risk of inflation by issuing more paper money. Some of the tractors will therefore have no plows to pull, some of the reapers and binders will stand useless without binder twine—but that is a temporary situation and the effect will be less serious than that of a falling rouble. Strictest economy is being observed all along the line. Credits for industry have been cut to the limit, the greatest care is being observed in the issuance of new currency, and from month to month the volume of goods on the market

is being increased. Even while the discussion still rages, these things are going into effect, and from day to day improvement in the situation are manifest.

I read about this situation in Rykov's speech in the Moscow papers a few days ago. I heard it again in the speech of a representative of the party "control commission" who visited Maslov Kut a week or so ago to find out from the local population at a public meeting what their complaints were and whether the local Communists were carrying out the government policy in the real interests of the population. The commission checked up carefully on every complaint. One of two members were ousted from the party. Similar commissions are visiting the factories and finding out what is the trouble there. Thus the Soviet government keeps a double check on itself. On the one hand they keep a close check themselves on the Communist Party members to make sure they are carrying out the policy correctly. On the other, by their constant public admissions of fault and definitely to the remedy that the whole country will insist on its enforcement. They have provided for this by loosening Communist control in the villages, and insisting that the peasants express themselves freely. There is no pressure applied in the elections. The peasants elect whom they will

to the village Soviet, and Communist who stay in office do so not by pressure from above but because they can prove in actual practice that they are working in the interests of the peasants.

The solving of the present difficulties will find Russia again far outstripping the progress of other years. More precautions than ever are being taken to avoid the mistakes of the past, and through the government planning commission plans are being worked out which will assure the equilibrium of the economic structure. The good harvest expected this year will find the government far better prepared to handle it than last. The progress that takes place from now on involves the application of new methods and machinery in both industry and agriculture which will create the new technique which, strictly controlled by the workers' government, will be a solid foundation for the socialist state of the future.

## SOME OF THE FEATURES IN THE NEXT ISSUE

The Story of Labor Day, by Thurber Lewis, Decorative drawing by O'Zim.

In the Hell of Europe, by A. Landy. An introductory article to a series of articles by Henri Barbusse on the white terror in the Balkan States which will begin publication in a forthcoming issue of this magazine. Illustrative drawings by German artists.

The Control of Wages, the next serial article for the section of "What and How to Read," by Arthur W. Calhoun.

## MARCHING

The lightning strikes the single  
The hurricane hurls it over,  
But the forest laughs at the  
That levels the lonely rover.

Chorus.

So gather, together,  
Divided we crack  
At the first attack,  
United we stand forever.

A single string snaps at the  
Of a kite that a child can me  
But the braided strands such  
As to tow the stars at pleasur

Chorus.

A heel can keep from struggl  
The waters in isolation,  
But the woven river bends n  
To the traffic of a nation.

Chorus.

Our masters note our compact  
The unbroken ranks behind u  
And know that their doom has  
With the end of the chains th

Chorus.



# Christ on the Corner - By T. J. O'Flaherty

REVEREND EPHRAIM BROWN, chief soap-boxer in the Church of the Living God, was pinch-hitting for Jesus on the Madison Street slave market. In addition to a bible, his equipment consisted of a banjo, one small drum, one large drum, a tambourine and two women, one very black, the other not so black. The Reverend Ephraim Brown was as black as the very black woman.

On the big drum was written: "This is the property of the Church of the Living God. Rev. Ephraim Brown." Besides making loud noises it also served the rather ungodly purpose of a collection box.

Madison Street, between Racine and Canal, holds the flop-house championship of the world. Unskilled labor is recruited here for the lumber camps, construction camps and the harvest fields in season.

Workers, shipping out after leaving their money to the bootleggers, the bawdy houses and some of the sky-plotts who offer the lonely the consolation of a thought from a mythical god at so much per brain wave.

Workers returning from a job, out for excitement. They get it too. When they are broke employment of the sharks ship them off for another roll.

Salvation Army lassies, Volunteers of America, individual preachers—all take a turn at saving the exploited workers. Rather their souls! Reverend Ephraim Brown was no organization man. He was working on his own.

A little wiry man was Brown, dressed neatly in a black suit topped by a skull cap somewhat larger than the headgear affected by the famous Bryan brothers at the last democratic national convention. A pair of glasses and a crucifix completed the Reverend Brown's sartorial equipment, at least the part exposed to the naked eye.

The blacker of the two women thumped the little drum, whenever a sinner showed signs of repentance and explored his pockets for metallic proof of a change of heart. Only dues paying penitents were recognized by the Church of the Living God. The sound made by the drum induced abandon and recklessness. Without a drum what could a street corner preacher do? This woman tickled the banjo when the preacher lapsed into verse. She was also banker for the firm.

The other lady on the Rev. Brown's staff was seated on a collapsible chair. Her job was to read the bible while the preacher explained it in a sing-song voice. A rather attractive mulatto.

Self-confidence oozed from the Reverend Brown. He defied his audience to prove that he was not giving the correct interpretation of the "word of god." It was not sufficient to read the good book, he said. It must be understood. He was offering genuine salvation. His customers would not be disappointed.

With so many different religions angling for souls how could a poor fellow avoid getting stung? Well, the Reverend Ephraim Brown could not be everywhere, and woe unto the sinner who did not run across him.

"Ye pore sinners can no more pick out a religion what is good for you," he said, "than a person with a sluggish liver could go into a drug store and pick out the right medicine without knowing what medicine was."

This sounded plausible.

Weary men sat on the curb. Some were weary and old. Tattered, hungry-looking wreck of humanity. Faces covered with scars and showing the ravages of disease. Others looked healthy enough. The atmosphere was charged with alcohol fumes. To light a match was risky.

The Reverend Brown was in the middle of a harangue against the demor rum when a voice from the

crowd asked: "Isn't it a fact that Jesus made wine and drank it?"

The preacher turned quickly to the quarter where the question came from.

"It's a lie," he shouted. "I will not let anyone get away with an attack on Jesus."

"Aw, how the hell do you know what Jesus drank? It's a long time ago, ain't it?" This from a curbstone listener.

A tall husky Swede in overalls who had just dropped a dime on the big drum and felt that he had an equity in the Church of the Living God, offered to knock the inquisitive one into the middle of the street but the preacher held up his hand. A little excitement was the life of his trade. The Swede growled.

"He's full of moonshine," he snarled. By this time the skeptical one managed to get on his feet and after two attempts succeeded in mounting the curb. Using the shoulders of bystanders to steady him, he got to the Swede and acted as if about to commence hostilities. Contrary to expectations the Swede was not yet ready for war. Suddenly both extended their hands and shook. The preacher smiled and asked the girl with the bible to open to page so and so and quote Timothy or somebody who said something that apparently had nothing whatever to do with the aversion of a threatened quarrel. But the Reverend Brown smiled confidently and by the time he got thru explaining, the two near-belligerents were the happiest persons in the audience.



"A man who would drink moonshine is not fit for the kingdom of heaven," shouted the preacher who was growing madder and madder over the thought of anybody thinking Jesus took a nip.

"Jesus did not turn water into wine," he hollered. "But he put one over on the drunken bum of a governor at the feast. Why, Jesus was too smart for them. Those fellows were drinking all day and when they ran short, Jesus brought them water and they were so drunk they thought it was wine."

"You kept the best wine until last," said the governor, and Jesus laughed at him.

"Jesus laughed at him," crooned the very dusky lady. The mulatto picked her teeth and waited for the Reverend Brown's spasm to pass. It did in due time with the preacher looking none the worse for the excitement.

"Now I will answer questions," announced the Reverend Brown, "but first I want to tell you folks that I get nothing from god directly and very little the other way. Whatever I get is because god puts kind thoughts in your heart and you give because you know I cannot live on hot air, or do god's work on an empty stomach. I don't want much. Out of the little I get folks, I give away to god's poor. I gave about one thousand dollars away last year. I can prove it to you. Now I want three dollars, that isn't much folks. Now who is going to start?"

Horny hands began to fish into cavernous pockets. A dime, two dimes, four quarters, then several nickels hopped on to the drum. The preacher signalled to the lady with the banjo to strike up a tune. The three began to sing; the Reverend Brown always keeping his eye on the drum.

The shower of silver stopped. The trio stopped singing. The mulatto eyed the husky Swede who had already contributed three dimes to the drum. She smiled at him. The preacher counted: "Four quarters, one dollar. Eight dimes and four nickels, makes two dollars, six nickels, thirty cents. Folk, you gave me two dollars and thirty cents. I need seventy cents to make what I want. Are you going to give it to me?"

"Give the man what he wants," came a voice from the crowd. The preacher turned quickly. "Yes, do as the good man said," he encouraged. The good man lurched out of the crowd and swaggered bravely into Madison Street.

"No, come along with the questions. Ask anything you want?"



"I want to ask a question," said a miserably-dressed person of middle age.

"Ask your question, brother," admonished the preacher. "Give me a dime to sleep in the Dawes Hotel."

The preacher cocked his ears and pondered. He had to think quickly. The mendicant might be establishing a dangerous precedent.

The Reverend Brown turned to the very dark lady with the banjo and asked her if she had such a thing as a dime on her person. She had. On second thought he advised her to keep the coin.

The audience would pay, perhaps. The Reverend Brown got 15 cents immediately from the crowd. More was coming but the preacher halted the collection. The man was getting more than he asked for—fifty per cent more.

"Now," said Rev. Brown, "before I turn over this money to this man, I want to find out if anybody in this audience knows this man. If not, the man is perfectly alright and he gets the money. But if anybody knows him and knows that he is not saying what is god's truth, then he don't deserve the money and he don't get it. I would not be doing the right thing by god if I gave his children's money to spend to an unworthy person."

Nobody volunteered to spill the beans on the needy person and he went his way joyfully with his fifteen cents tucked away in his pocket.

Some murmured that the Reverend Brown was a good and charitable person. Others growled that what he gave away was not his own.

The preacher was still after the missing seventy cents. However, he knew that the question period would bring additional attendance and he asked the audience to speak up.

"I was coming down the street," began one, "and I saw a man laid out for dead on the street. The cop told me it was moonshine did it. Now do you think that a law that does a thing like that to a man is a good law? What do you think of prohibition?"

"I think it would be better if that man could go into a place and get a good drink of liquor than drink moonshine. Prohibition has done more harm than good. Did you ever know of a man who drank his own moonshine?"

There was no answer, but the very word made teeth water.

"Any more questions?"

"Are the Jews god's chosen people?"

Before the preacher had time to answer, the tall Swede staggered across the street and threatened to beat the questioner into pulp.

"What hell do he know about bible, anyhow?" he said. "He know more about whore house." This amused the preacher and his women considerably.

"They were," replied the Reverend Brown. "Yes, the Jews were once god's chosen people, but no more. When the Jews dropped circumcision, then they were no longer god's children. Now it's no more than matter of form just like this," rubbing his palms gently and grinning.

The audience got a great kick out this question and three or four dimes hopped on to the drum.

I have a question to ask, bashfully whispered a healthy looking, clean and well kept man by my side.

"What is it?"

"I got stung by a woman."

"This is not a divorce court," replied the preacher to the delight of the crowd. A few more nickels fell on the drum.

The man who got stung confided to me that his wife ran away from him after sharing his bed and board for only fifteen days.

"I don't give a damn," he said philosophically, "it's cheaper without her. I get along alright. I work for the city and get good money. I think she ran away with somebody else. Well, let him have her. What's the use when she don't want to live with me?"

By this time the Reverend Brown has his three dollars and he pulled up his stakes and called it a day—at least as far as that corner was concerned.

## SING SONG

the single oak,  
t over,  
at the feeble stroke  
y rover.

chorus.  
er,  
er,  
forever.

at the strain  
can measure,  
nds such strength attain  
t pleasure.  
chorus.

struggling free  
n,  
ends no knee  
tion.  
orus.

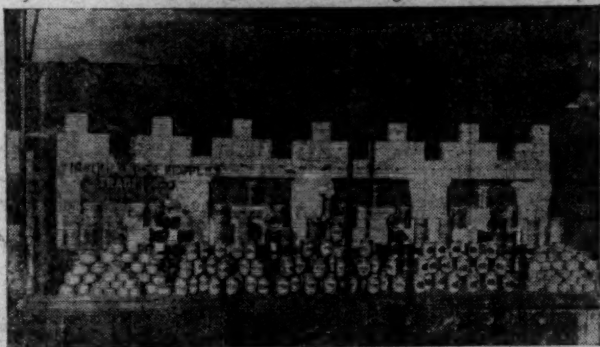
compact strength,  
hind us  
om has dawned at length,  
ains that bind us.  
orus.

—J. S. Wallace.



# A Chain of Successful Cooperatives

By GEORGE NALONEN.



Window Display of the Co-operators' Best Brands—Virginia People's Trading Co., Virginia, Minn.

IN the Northwest we find a successful consumers' co-operative movement. Over a hundred co-operative stores, altho independent and locally controlled, are federated thru their own co-operative wholesale, the Co-operative Central Exchange, for commercial and educational purposes.

Many a story could be told, how isolated, purely local co-operative stores were helped out of chaos and bankruptcy thru the efforts of the wholesale. And now the situation is such that all the stores which are in direct contact with the Co-operative Central Exchange are standing on their own feet and are continually reaping benefits from the experiences gained in common.

#### Sales and Other Figures.

At the present complete data have been compiled from about 40 co-operative stores affiliated with the Co-operative Central Exchange. The figures are for the year 1925. Net sales were \$2,856,284.11; gross profit, \$444,923.38; total expenses, \$347,336.63; total net gain, \$119,121.24.

#### Resources and Liabilities.

These same co-operative stores showed the following resources:

Cash on hand and in bank, \$76,223.72; accounts and notes receivable, \$283,758.97; merchandise inventory, \$425,626; real estate, \$428,754.78; fixtures and equipment, \$134,938.37; other resources, \$51,481.36; total resources, \$1,405,682.11.

Liabilities: Borrowed capital, \$374,771.38; accounts payable, \$185,661.85; other liabilities, \$56,411.35; share capital (paid in), \$412,504.72; reserve funds, \$281,905.22; undivided profits, \$94,426.59; total liabilities and net worth, \$1,405,682.11.

#### Expenses as Compared with Private Stores.

For the first time in the history of the American co-operative movement, we have available comparative statistics as to the expenses of co-operative stores. The data on the cost of private grocers are compiled by the bureau of research of Harvard University and comprises the average of 545 retail grocers in 1924. The statistical department of the Co-operative Central Exchange compiled data on cost of 42 co-operative stores affiliated with the C. C. E.

The total of various expense items is: Private grocers, 18 per cent, and co-operative stores, 12.16 per cent. The corresponding gross margins were 19.8 per cent and 15.53 per cent.

These figures prove that co-operative stores can be successful and of benefit to the consumers, even in America.

Co-operative centralization tells the same story. Last year the gross profit of the Co-operative Central Exchange was 7.31 per cent and the expenses were 6.26 per cent. The corresponding figures of privately owned wholesale of the same size were 11.5 per cent and 11 per cent.

#### Educational Activities.

These co-operative stores do not limit their activities to commercial matters. This summer the stores have shown great activities on the educational field. Every Sunday there has been some kind of co-operative picnic or mass meeting. The masses have shown lively interest. One of these picnics, held at Chisholm, Minn., was attended by a crowd of about 3,000 people.

The program at these picnics, as well as at the indoor entertainments, was comprised of speeches, music, etc.

In addition the Co-operative Central Exchange helps the local stores in their educational activities by furnishing leaflets, a monthly magazine, the Co-operative Pyramid Builder, and advices on various subjects. During last year the exchange issued 76,000 leaflets on seven different subjects. About 8,000 circulars, dealing with educational questions, were mailed to the educational committees, employees and boards of directors of the societies.

The main task in the educational work has been to connect the isolated co-operatives with each other for common purposes, and to get the masses to understand that the co-operative movement is a working-class movement and thereby a part of the general labor movement.

#### A United Front.

Altho small in comparison to this big country, this movement in the Northwest has proved that the co-operative movement in America has possibilities. The co-operative stores,

rightly handled, can be commercially successful when they are rooted in the every day struggle of the workers and farmers. These hundred co-operatives referred to have been able to unite workers and farmers of different political and religious opinions. A formidable united front is the result and the common activity is teaching valuable lessons why and how the workers should fight their common enemy—the profit system.

## STREET CLEANER

By Herschell Bek.

Whisper it into the ear of God,  
He know how you feel about,  
O cleaner of streets!  
O handler of broom and shovel!  
going up and down the streets,  
sweeping up the dust  
And the dirt and the dung,  
day after day after day,  
And nobody giving you a tumble,  
And nobody giving a damn,—

Whisper it into the ear of God,  
He knows how you feel about it,  
trying to keep the streets clean  
of the dirt and the dust,  
and, always, the dirt and the dust  
coming back again,—  
Hasn't He held down your job  
For a time too long to remember?

#### TO THE PASSAIC STRIKERS.

Hail to you, Passaic strikers,  
Hail to you, you iron band,  
Know that your courage shall live forever,  
In the minds of workers all through the land.

Poverty, hunger, starvation, your lot,  
And yet you did not bend  
Under the strain of tired body and mind,  
Your fight has won many a friend.

Strikers heated to rebellion,  
Women and children helping, too,  
They have come for a mass demonstration,  
Ahl! There we see some coats of blue.

Blows are raining on the strikers,  
Men are beaten, women fail,  
And now the screams of terrified children  
Can be heard over all.

You've done your work well, you damned sluggers,  
You've beaten and bruised our women and men,  
But the Day of Freedom's before us,  
And we'll be the masters then.

By Rose Cohen.

## THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly

Edited by Mathew Sprajcar, Verona, Pa.

Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1.

Saturday, August 28, 1926

No. 14

#### A LONESOME LITTLE CAPITALIST

By D. Shvelenko  
Chicago, Ill.

A lonesome little capitalist  
Sitting on the moon.  
He said the world revolution  
Came too soon.

Oh, how he hates those  
Communists  
They are his lifelong foe  
And all the world is full  
Of them.

Where else is he to go?  
So there he is, sitting on  
A chilly moon  
Praying for the Communists' ruin.

#### REAL HISTORY

A relative of George  
Washington, says George  
"swore and drank like a  
gentleman."  
Sure he did. And he  
stole land like a gentleman,  
too!

Do any of our little  
Reds know more real history.  
Come on—send it  
in!

#### NEWS

The A. F. of L. membership is nearly three  
and a half million. If  
their reactionary leaders  
wouldn't stick around so  
much with the bosses the  
membership would be a  
lot bigger.

The Chinese Nationalists  
are making Chop-Suey  
out of the reactionaries.  
Good boys—make some  
more!

#### JOHNNY RED—THE WISE OWL

By Rose Horowitz,  
Rochester, N. Y.

Johnny Red was a little  
wise old owl. He  
knew he could learn a  
lot by listening to others.  
So he let Rosie Red,  
his sister, tell him this  
story:

"Oh, I just dread those  
ugly caterpillars," said  
the daughter of a wealthy  
banker one day, and  
saying so, she stepped on  
every one that she saw.  
By the time she was  
ready to step on the  
last, she was all tired out  
so she sat down and soon  
found it crawling on her  
dress again so she threw  
it off and went into the  
house.

About a week later  
when Corrinne came out  
of the house again and  
saw a beautiful yellow  
butterfly, she tried to  
catch it but the butterfly  
proudly dodged her  
and said, "Now that I  
am pretty you love me,  
but before I spun my cocoon,  
you called me an ugly  
creature and despised me.  
You would have killed me  
but you were too tired after  
killing the rest of my comrades."  
"Ghee, Rosie," Johnny  
Red said, "that's just the  
same with workers.  
When they have money—  
they are loved, but when  
they are poor they are  
hated and despised."

Now, wasn't Johnny a  
wise little owl for listen-  
ing!

#### MATTY IS EDITOR

Mathew Sprajcar, aged  
13, of Verona, Pa., is editor  
of this issue. He sent  
us this nice little story  
we're sure you will like.

#### THE CAPITALIST DREAM

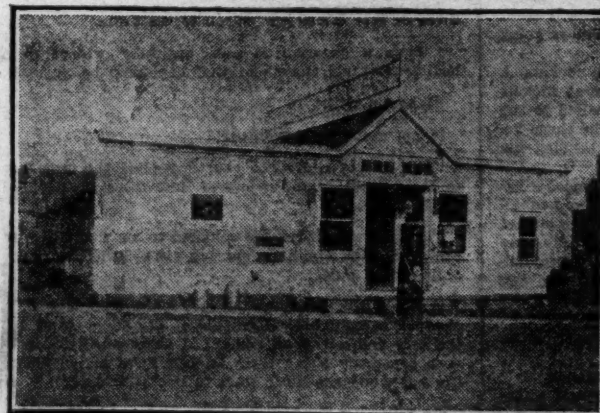
One day a Capitalist  
was very tired so he told  
his servants that he was  
going to take a nap and  
that nobody was to bother  
him. Presently he fell  
asleep and was dreaming.  
He dreamed that a  
worker walked toward  
him with a quarter which  
was burnt red-hot and  
looked like a gold piece of  
money. The worker told  
him he was too poor to  
keep lots of money and  
that the Capitalist could  
have it.

The Capitalist made a  
grab for it and instantly  
felt a burning pain in the  
palm of his hand. He  
yelled to the worker that  
he would have him hanged  
for giving him that  
red-hot quarter.

The next moment he  
woke up and found out  
that he forgot to throw  
away his lighted cigar  
and the cigar had burnt  
his hand.

#### GOOD NEWS!

We got some of  
the nicest little  
things from our little  
writers and poets of  
the Tiny Worker.  
Some of them will  
be in next Saturday's  
issue. Be sure  
to get it!



A Typical Farmers' Co-operative Store—Brule, Wis.



# On the Seventh Anniversary of Our Party

## Seven Years of the Communist Party.

**THE** Communist Party came into existence in the United States in response to knowledge of how a proletarian revolution achieves victory gained from the great achievement of the Russian workers and peasants in November, 1917.

The workers of this country who were pledged to the class struggle against capitalism had before them the history of the actual struggle of the workers for power in Russia. They had in addition the lessons of the short-lived victory of the workers of Hungary, of Munich and the struggles of the German workers generally.

These experiences proved the futility of reformist socialism. They showed that capitalism can be overthrown only if the workers seize the state power and establish their proletarian dictatorship. They showed that in the struggle for state power the form of the workers' government arises naturally upon the basis of the workers' organizations and the so-called "workers' councils" become the basis of the proletarian state power. They formed a party which accepted as its fundamental principles the lessons of these experiences—the Communist Party.

During the seven years that have passed since September 1, 1919 the Communist Party has remained true to these principles.

It has remained true to those principles in spite of the most bitter persecution. It remained true to them when four thousand of its members were in prison, threatened with deportation and long prison sentences. It became an underground organization in order that it might uphold these principles.

It fought its way out of the underground existence into the open, but without sacrificing its principles.

In the seven years of experience in the class struggle the party has learned how to carry on its work in a country in which the great mass of the workers are as yet still not class conscious. It has learned how to gather up the threads of discontent and opposition to a movement against capitalism of which it is the leader. It has learned not only the principles which must guide the proletarian struggle for power but it has learned—learning, how to build the movement that will apply these principles on the field of battle against the capitalist class.

C. E. Ruthenberg.

## The Outstanding Champion on Class Struggle.

**THE** formation of the Workers (Communist) Party was one of the greatest events in the history of the American proletariat. It definitely marked the crystallization of the left wing around the ideology and organization which will lead the workers to the revolution. Today the Workers (Communist) Party stands out clearly as the vanguard organization of the working class. It not only holds before the masses the stimulating idea of a proletarian society and educates them to organize and fight for this ultimate goal, but it is also unquestionably in the lead in the everyday struggle of the workers. The socialist party is corrupt, paralyzed, and disintegrated. The Workers (Communist) Party is the outstanding champion of the organization of the unorganized, the formation of a Labor Party, the amalgamation of the trade unions and of every other practical measure for building the labor movement, politically and economically, into a real fighting organization.

W. Z. Foster.

## A Mass Party It Must and Will Become.

**THE** seventh anniversary of our movement of America at the time of its birth and now. Seven years ago the glorious example of the Russian revolution was giving new hope and courage to a war-sickened working class. The trade union movement had reached its highest point.

The steel strike had mobilized 350,000 workers against the most powerful group of capitalists in the United States. The coal miners had shut down the industry. Wesley Everest and his fellow I. W. W.'s had made their heroic resistance to the American legion thugs of the lumber trust. A farmer-labor party had been organized. The Seattle general strike had shown the ability of the workers of various crafts to unite and fight.

It was with the concrete proof of the will to struggle of the American workingclass apparent on every side that our party was organized.

It was born in struggle and for struggle. That the seven years which have elapsed have not brought the fulfillment of the revolutionary promise many comrades saw in the year 1919 is no reflection either on them or on our party as a whole.

It means simply that American capitalism has learned many lessons from the experiences of European capitalism and that its favorable position after the world war has enabled it to avoid disaster. It has discovered new methods of fooling and bribing certain sections of the workingclass, it has brought to its aid the official leadership of the American labor movement.

But our party and the most advanced section of the workingclass also is learning and applying new methods of struggle. The same forces that bring decay to other capitalisms are at work in America and with the aid of the Communist International, the leader of the world revolution, our party is building, slowly but surely and effectively, a movement which challenges American capitalism in every phase of its activity.

The revolutionary wave has subsided and the American workingclass is not

now clamoring before the fortress of capitalism. But this is a temporary halt in the forced march of the class struggle as all Communists know.

Far from being a period of pessimism and apathy, it is a period for new and increased activity, for building and strengthening our party, for finding new roads to the masses.

Strong and resolute, built on the solid foundation of Marxist-Leninism, confident in the leadership of the Comintern, our party enters its seventh year fully conscious of both its strength and weakness—its strength as the only revolutionary political party of the American workingclass, its weakness in that it has not as yet become a mass party.

But a mass party it must and will become because our party alone can organize, lead and inspire the American masses for the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government in America.

William F. Dunne.

## Most Conscious Force for Labor's Progress.

**SEVEN** years of the Communist Party in the United States! This is a very short time in the history of social movements. In the history of society, the history of class struggles, even decades are not a long time.

Yet, in less than a decade, and facing the most cunning and best organized capitalist class in the world, the Communists have been able to inspire and stimulate the workingclass forward movements in many ways.

The Workers (Communist) Party has a long road to travel before it becomes the real leader of the American proletariat. But on this day of the Seventh Anniversary of our party we can certainly look with confidence towards the future when we examine the contributions we have made in developing workingclass political consciousness—the labor party movement—arousing the proletariat to its needs for organizing the unorganized, helping the movement for strengthening the trade unions and infusing the working and farming masses with a spirit of resistance to the encroachments of the exploiting class on the basic needs and working conditions of the American proletariat.

Today with the trade union bureaucracy part and parcel of the whole machinery of capitalist oppression and reaction, the Communists are the most conscious and energetic force for progress in the labor movement. No one can now point to a single constructive movement in the ranks of the workers in which the Communists are not an integral active force.

Every American worker should join our ranks and with us drive forward with redoubled energy and determination towards our goal—the victory of the workingclass and the establishment in the United States of a government of, by, and for the working class—an American Soviet Republic.

Jay Lovestones.

## A Real Enemy of Capitalism Had Arisen.

**THE** birth of our Communist Party in August-September, 1919 marked the most decisive turning point in the development of the revolutionary movement of the United States. The movement that left behind it the period of merely debating and philosophizing about the class struggle and entered the period of fighting and directing it. A real enemy of capitalism had arisen. And two bulwarks of capitalism stood menacingly at the cradle of our party—arm in arm—attesting to their loyalty to capitalism: The socialist party and the Chicago police. But neither can the revolutionary spirit of our party be broken by the police, nor will the American workers be deceived forever by their misleaders. Our party will fulfil its mission in spite of all that and all that.

Max Bedacht.

## Daily Worker—Greatest Party Achievement.

**ONE** thought only I would like to leave with my Communist comrades and the growing hosts of our Communist sympathizers in the United States on this seventh anniversary of the American Communist Party. It is that one of the greatest achievements of our party, during the short period of its existence, was the establishment of our Communist Daily, **THE DAILY WORKER**, that has now been maintained successfully, by exceedingly great efforts, for nearly four years. One of the major ambitions of every comrade and sympathizer during this coming eighth year of the party should be to strengthen and build this effective spokesman of our movement. **FORWARD TO THE MASS COMMUNIST PARTY! FORWARD TO THE MASS COMMUNIST DAILY! FORWARD TO COMMUNISM!**

—J. Louis Engdahl.

## Strengthen the Party Organization.

**THE** effects of the Communist Party upon the American labor movement has been that of a life giving instrument, a clarifier of proletarian revolutionary ideology, a welder of the chaotic and latent left wing forces of labor and leader in the struggle against the forces of capitalism and the treachery of the labor bureaucracy.

Born seven years ago, in the fight within the socialist party, for revolution-

ary struggle, as against counter-revolutionary compromise and betrayal, under the inspiration of the Russian proletarian revolution, the growth of the party as the spokesman of the advanced and discontented section of the working class has been a continuous one.

Our resolve on this seventh anniversary must be to intensify our activities. To crystallize our activities organizationally by bringing in new members. To pay special attention to the forming of nuclei in the heavy industries. To help organize a Young Workers (Communist) League nucleus wherever there is a party nucleus. To insure the continuance of **THE DAILY WORKER** by an energetic campaign to increase its circulation. To push into actual life the slogan of "Organize the Unorganized," to help build a powerful left wing movement in the trade unions.

If every party member will put this resolve into action, the building of our party into a mass Communist Party will have begun in earnest.

J. W. Johnstone.

## The Vanguard of the American Workers.

**FROM** a rebellious left wing of the socialist party to a revolutionary political party of the American workingclass—this was the road travelled by the organized Communists of the United States since the summer of 1919.

Seven years ago we raised the banner of the social revolution and of the Communist International; and for this we were persecuted, hounded and driven underground. We proceeded ahead nevertheless and have established a Communist party in the United States.

Seven years ago we were a group of enthusiasts ready to storm heaven and hell for the liberation of the working class but without sufficient experience and organic contact with the struggling masses. Today we are just as enthusiastic and ready to fight but incomparably richer in political experience and an organic, inseparable part of the labor movement.

Thru sharp ideological struggles inside our movement; in the process of merciless struggle with the reformists and agents of capital in the labor movement; thru our energetic fights for the protection of the immediate interests of the masses, for the development of a left wing in the trade unions, for a labor party and for militant struggles against capitalism generally, we are establishing our party as the vanguard of the workers of the United States.

—Alex Bittelman.

## Young Communists Greet Party Anniversary

**THE** organized revolutionary youth is proud of its leader, the Workers (Communist) Party. Of all the political organizations claiming composition of workers in this country the Communists alone, have been sufficiently interested in the struggle of the young workers to pay special attention to their organization and interests.

When during the world war the Social patriots of Europe and America who had won the leadership of the workers turned their backs on the anti-war agitation among the masses, the young workers of five countries—even before the adult workers—convened in Berne, Switzerland, and began an organized struggle against capitalism. The Russian revolution and war support brought the split within the American Socialist Party and separated the left wing elements from those who were following the supporters of the war, Hilquit, Berger, and company. At that time the American youth by an overwhelming majority were not found wanting in revolutionary spirit.

Today we are working hard; working hard to win the working youth to Communism. In the light of your leadership we will succeed.

Greetings to you on your Seventh Anniversary! Long may you live!

SAM DARCY,

Sec'y. Young Workers (Communist) League of America.



Decoration by Jerger



## A LETTER FROM FRANCE - By Louis De Filippis

Poincaré, the vanquished of May 11, the "abominable man," is again in power. The victorious Cartel of the lefts, the so-called bloc of democratic safety, has gone to pieces. Its leaders have concluded a bloc with their former electoral opponents. This political soup has been baptized the "Ministry of National Union."

The event has been acclaimed with frantic joy by the reactionary press, which earnestly announces the opening of a sweet era of financial and, consequently, political and economical equilibrium. In fact, the pound and the dollar dropped considerably since the formation of the Poincaré cabinet. The public cannot see for dust . . . thrown into their eyes by this happening.

But the cost of living is rising higher and higher, even with greater speed than before.

But why did the bloc of the lefts fall? According to the reactionary press, it has fallen because it was a secret ally of revolutionary internationalism. The French nation is exclusively national and conservative. Its attitude, which has caused the downfall of the bloc of the lefts, is the condemnation of its policy, etc., etc. But the truth is the following: The bloc of the lefts has fallen because its ministries were unable to function regularly. They could not function regularly because the financial kings impeded them. They impeded them because, tho they stooped to their will, they did so with hesitation and fear. Their fear was of the growing class consciousness of the working population. They were too weak to take a stand, as dictated by their masters, against labor. They did all they could in the way of repression and reaction. It was far too little for the reactionary bourgeoisie. They were too vile to take a firm stand against those who were undermining their political, ideological and electoral reputation. A firm attitude against the great capitalists would have brought them the confidence and support of the working masses and the lower classes. They refused to take it for fear of being pushed too far and preferred a shameful political defeat.

If the franc fell as precipitously and so surely it was because the financiers willed it so. They willed it so for two purposes; namely, for discrediting the bloc of the lefts by causing a hostile public opinion against it, to cause its downfall, to facilitate a return to power of the reactionary bloc, which would in its turn facilitate the advent of fascism—and to profit by financial and general confusion by ruining the lower classes and diminishing the purchasing value of the workingmen's salaries. This explains the fact why in a country like France, at the brink of financial catastrophe the industrial wheels turn at a swing unknown in its history.

Reactionary capital has succeeded in both of these diabolical plans. In fact their men are ruling again. In fact they have accumulated great masses of wealth during the processes of the application of their fraudulent designs. In fact a great mass of elements composing the lower classes are proletarianized. For instance, a great number of small traders and shopkeepers have been able to continue, the rest, having to make fresh supplies with the continuous rise of the price of commodities, could not compete with the former who can and purposely do sell things cheaper.

And finally those among the lower classes and workingmen who have saved a few francs by privations and sacrifice, now hold in their trembling hands a depreciated bundle of paper.

The political purposes of this machination is also social. The direct aim is the implanting of fascism in France. The reactionary press continuously beats the drum in favor of a strong government and points to Italy as sample and example.

Even capitalist democracy is becoming a hateful thing to the big bourgeoisie. It is an obstacle to its further development.

Labor unions, co-operatives, political, educational, sporting and other working class organizations have be-

come a serious menace to the system, for they impede directly or indirectly their successful competition with other countries in the foreign markets.

Democracy and universal suffrage of which it is mother, tolerates more or less the existence of these organizations. It is necessary, nay, indispensable to destroy them for the safety of capitalism. Democracy, even the most reactionary, to remain such, must bear them, and to a greater or lesser extent it does.

For this reason it must disappear and be replaced by a fascist terrorist dictatorship.

The proletariat on its part is convincing itself that there is only one solution to the problem of the existence of the working class—The overthrow of capitalism. They are also aware that democracy is no weapon upon which they can rely. They also begin to see danger of fascism and foresee the terrible consequences. They also know that democrats, social-pacifists and liberals, etc., are but instruments of the ruling class and that they are making way to fascism with whom they will finally march when compelled to make a choice between

fascism and bolshevism. The French battle which will perhaps become proletarian is awakening in this precise decisive.

### WEEKLY PICTURE SUMMARY

"MOANA"—They showed it in France and our daily there, "L'Humanité," agrees with The DAILY WORKER—a splendid picture!

"LA BOHEME"—A. S. says it's as good in its way as "The Big Parade." That's high praise.

"THE SON OF THE SHEIK"—Rudolph does his stuff.

"MANTRAP"—G. W. claims Ernest Torrence is one of the good features of this picture of a Sinclair Lewis story.

"THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"—No, no, don't go!

"VARIETY"—Different, good, see Emil Jannings in this excellent German picture," advises "Smexico."

"PADLOCKED"—G. W. wasn't enthusiastic about this one with Lois Moran.

"BATTLING BUTLER"—G. W. also gave this one the "once over." She said yes, and no.

"THE BAT"—Mystery, detectives, burglars. Depends how you feel about those things. Try it.

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

